Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st 1827. No. 1955.

CARD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay, Auxiliary CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held in the Vestry of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH on Tuesday the 27th Instant at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Nov. 20th 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERVANJEE and NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
3d October 1827.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Packets which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ships Bolton and K. S. Forbes, the former will be closed on the 24th Instant and latter on the 1st Proximo.

F. BOURCHIER,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY GENERAL Post Office 20th *November* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
To-morrow 22d the Instant,

ELEGANT Household Furniture, nearly new, Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Earthen Ware, which will be on view from Monday next, and Catalogues will be published.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AN ELEGANT
London Built
PHAETON
AND HARNESS,
ONLY 3 MONTHS DRIVEN,
WITH A PAIR OF
VERY SUPERIOR
CHESNUT,
ARAB HORSES.

Five years old, height 14, 1, excellent goers, very quiet, and warranted sound.
The above are the Property of a Gentleman reducing his Establishment.
Meadows Street, 21st November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Tuesday next the 27th Instant,
THE REMAINDER OF THE
Shop Goods,
AND
SHOP FURNITURE
OF
Messrs. Lugrin Son and Co.
Bombay, 21st November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Thursday the 29th Instant,
A VALUABLE
COLLECTION OF
BOOKS,
Of which Catalogues will be published.
Meadows Street, 21st November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON THURSDAY NEXT
At one o'Clock,
THE
CARRIAGES, &c.
OF
The Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone,
CONSISTING OF
ONE COACH,
TWO CHARIOTS,
ONE BAROUCHE,
TWO NEW
BECHOBAS
AND
SEVERAL SADDLES AND BRIDLES.
Meadows Street, 21st November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A NEAT CALCUTTA BUILT
CURRICLE,
AND HARNESS,
WITH A PAIR OF CAPITAL
ARAB HORSES
PRICE Rs. 1200
The Property of a Gentleman leaving India.
Meadows Street, 21st November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SINGLE ACTION,
HARP
PRICE Rs. 100
TWO SETS
HARP STRINGS,
Rs. 50 PER SET.
Meadows Street, 21st November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT LIGHT
London Built
PHAETON
AND SET OF
SINGLE HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1400,
A PAIR OF
EXCELLENT
GREY ARAB
CARRIAGE HORSES
SIX YEARS OLD,
14 Hands high, very steady in Harness,
WARRANTED SOUND,
And parted with for no fault whatever,
PRICE Rs. 1,100.
Meadows Street, 21st November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A VERY Superior High Cast White ARAB HORSE 5 years old, 14 hands high, parted with in consequence of the Lady having given up riding, warranted in every respect.
PRICE RUPEES 1000.
Meadows Street, 21st November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A NEW CALCUTTA BUILT
STANHOPE,
WITH MAIL AXLETREE
AND HARNESS,
PRICE RUPEES 1200;
A NEW
DENNET,
ON MAIL COACH AXLETREE,
AND HARNESS
RUPEES 1100;
A NEW
DENNET,
AND HARNESS,
RUPEES 1000.
The above are just imported, and were built by Harrowell of Calcutta.
Meadows Street, 21st November 1827.

This Day,

WEDNESDAY 21st Instant,
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THEIR ROOMS.

THE remainder of the Plate and Furniture advertised in last Wednesday's Gazette with a variety of Piece Goods and Chintze, Long Cloths, Rich imitation Shawls, Crimson Velvet.—Glass Ware, Buggy Harness, Wines, and Beer—Bull's Eyes, Cameo Pictures, a few Pieces of China Sattin, and various other goods.
Nesbit Lane, 21st November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
HAVE FOR LALE
ON COMMISSION.

A SPLENDID Musical Work entitled "Vocal Anthology, or the Flowers of Song, containing selections from the most eminent composers.
Price per copy, half bound....Rs 50
Nesbit Lane, 21st November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

TWO BROOCHES for Hair, composed of Brilliants of the first water, Price Rs 500 and 400 each.
Nesbit Lane, 21st November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE and Company
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A BEAUTIFUL Branch of real Coral, in the rock, price Rs. 500
A highly finished Cabinet [illegible]ure of Napoleon on St. Helena.. Rs.. 200
A Ladies Toilet Box fitted with perfumery .....Rs. 50
ALSO,
An English Built Buggy, calculated to Run as a Curricle, in Good order with Pole Shafts, Buggy and Curricle Harness complete.....Rs. 650
Nesbit Lane, 21st November 1827.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM MAJOR MORSE'S Compound on the Esplanade, a small SPANIEL PUPPY, about three Months Old, speckled Black and White, with long Black Ears—whoever will return the BITCH to the Owner shall receive a *Gold Mohur Reward.*
ESPLANADE,
19th November 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE'S STATUE and SERVICE of PLATE are requested to send the amount of their Subscriptions to the Treasurers MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND Co.
THOS. BUCHANNAN.
Chairman.
Bombay 19th November. 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY
OF
Lieut. Colonel Edward H. Bellasis
AT HIS RESIDENCE,
CHINCH POGLY BUNGALOW,

CONSISTING of Plate, and Plate. Ware, Dinner, Dessert, and Break, fast Sets, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Lamps-Pier Glasses, Knives and forks, Some Chests of old Madeira and other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
WILL BE PUT UP
AN EXCELLENT
BENGAL BUILT
SHIGRAMPOE.
WITH A PAIR OF GREY
HORSES & HARNESS.

The Above property will be sold on Saturday the 31st Instant, instead of Monday the 26th as formerly advertised and the same may be Viewed on Thursday and Friday, the two days preceding the Sale.
Bombay, 21st November 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 26th Instant,
AT THE HOUSE OF
W. C. Bruce Esq.
Household Furniture,

CONSISTING of the following Articles, viz Tables, Chairs, Couches, Large and Small Bedsteads, a set of Mahogany Dining Tables, Sofa, Card, and Working Tables, Wardrobes, a square Pianoforte, Lamps, Double Branched Wall Shades, Chandeleirs, Argaund Lamps, large and small Dressing Glasses, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Blue China Sugar Jars, Persian Carpets, Punka, Matts, and other articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Will be put up an Europe Built Barouchette with three Carriage Horses and Harness and a Chariot, painted green, with a set of Harness.
The above will be on view two days before the Sale.
Bombay, 21st November 1827.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are now for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS Rampart Row, Price By Rs. 120.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the interest and responsibility of MR. JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD in our establishment ceased on the 31st July 1827.
REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.
Bombay, 2d November 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of EDULJEE MANOCKJEE late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to BYRAMJEE MANOCKJEE of Bombay Parsee Mer[illegible]

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શ્રી·મુમ્બ્બ્ય·વાલા·મરનાર·પારશી·
ફિલ્જ·માણેકજીની·માલ·મીલકતનુ·
અખતીઆર·નાંમુ·શ્રી·મુમ્બ્બ્યનો·જુડો
ફિટરની·શ્રુપરીમ·કોરટમાં·જંણાવ્યુ·
કિ·મરનારનો·છોકરો·નામે·બ્બ્રમનજી·
ફિલ્જ·બ્બાલગાંછે·નાંમ્યુથી·કિ·મરનાર
નાંમાઈ·બ્બેરામજી·માણેકજી·લેવાની·
અરજ·કીધીછે·જે·મ્રુનિ·મલે* તેણા
રૂ·જોગકોજ·કિ·મરનારનાં·વાપરતા·હોકિ
ણાવીજે·જાહેર·થાકિ*

તારીખ·૧૩ મી·નવેમ્બર·૧૮૨૭
ઉરિમ·તથા·મારીશ *
અરજ·કરનારાઓનાં·વકીલો *

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

FOR 1828.

A FEW TICKETS of the above Lottery may be had on Application at FURDOONJEE MURZEBANJEES Office near the KINGS BARRACKS per 120 Rus. each.

20th November 1827.

For Passage to London,

TO SAIL

ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

AND WILL TOUCH

AT THE CAPE,

The Katherine Stewart Forbes,

Capt. Ingram Chapman.

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 21st November 1827.

For Colomba, Penang,

Malacca and Singapore

THE

NEW SHIP

DRONGON,

OF 355 TONS,

J. Mackinzie,

COMMANDER,

WILL positively sail on the 1st of Dec. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD and C O.

Bombay. 1st November 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay, 21st November 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH NOVEMBER 1827.

No. 378 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Lauren e is admitted on this Establishment in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, from the 4th instant, the date of his arrival on the ship Saint David. His rank has already been settled by General Orders of the 16th August last.

No 379 of 1827.—Lieut Colonel J S. R Drummond, Inspecting Engineer Surat Division of the army is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation

Captain W Wilkings, of the 1st Regiment of Light cavalry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good hope, for the recovery of his health for a period of twelve months.

Bombay Castle, 12th Nov. 1827.

No 380 of 1827 —Lieutenant Colonel W. Meall, of the 12th Regiment N. I. is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It is painful to me, an humble individual, to offer to the notice of the public any observations which might by possibility be tortured into contemptuous demeanour or the ungrateful recollection of a splendid and virtuous character, who has lately departed from our shores. I am not aware that you have a knowledge of me though I understand you have some suspicion, which may be well or ill founded as to the identity of my person; be that as it may, my object in again intruding myself upon the liberal and independent community of this beautiful Island, containing beauties still more beautiful than itself, is simply to express my regret that there should exist powerful and well founded reasons which will probably induce Mr Elphinstone to prevent the republication if possible in any of the public Journals of Great Britain or Ireland, of that well intended, but miserable address of the British Inhabitants of Bombay bearing the signatures of 200 Names.---I perused that address since its appearance in print, with feelings of bitter mortification—there is scarcely a line, and certainly not a sentence in it, free from the most common place and vulgar expressions—it is interlarded with words, which as they are placed, have no meaning, and other sentences contain words quite inappropriate—passages again are ungrammatically constructed, and the general misapplication of words and phrases which runs through the whole composition constitute this address, as not only ungrammatical, but also the most laboured and contemptible piece of vulgarity which has ever appeared before the public upon such an occasion,—this appears to me, the more inexplicable, when I find the mover of the address particularly cautioning the assemblage to be guarded in the terms to be used, in conveying "*the unfeigned profession of the profound regret, esteem gratitude, and* admiration with which their breasts *are at present, and will ever be* animated." In looking at the report of the proceedings of that day, I perceive the names of many clever, able and well informed men who constituted the committee, chosen to prepare the address—It would be highly deceptious in me to say, that the address was prepared on that day, or by that committee, as the usual practice on such occasions is well known, and is as follows—the mover of the address is the person who generally prepares it some days before, and then comes down to the meeting with the portentuous roll, ready cut and dried, and hidden about his person—his eye beams with delight at the secret achievement he has performed, and at the clamourous admiration of his countrymen which he hopes to receive—he is impatient for his abilities to be known as an able, discursive and eloquent writer. The Committee is then appointed, they retire, as a matter of form, and the address is read without much consideration—it is then approved of as a matter of course, and adopted as the labours of the Committee—this is in general the routine pursued on such occasions, the rest of the meeting and the community at large, then affix their names to it, all having relied upon the judgment and abilities of the Committee, and the Committee themselves having relied in the like implied manner on the mover of the address.

I must now conclude—taking the liberty of repeating that the particular address of which I speak cannot be read with any feelings of pride or gratification—a comparison of this address, with the fluent, concise, and elegant answer of Mr. Elphinstone, constitutes the most severe censure which can be applied to this wretched and abortive production.

If it be agreeable to the public, I will hereafter point out those principal imperfections, which I fear will most seriously affect the literary character of the settlement, and hold us up to the scorn and contempt of all civilized people.

GIOVANNI.

SIR,

From the statement in your paper some time ago concerning Treasury notes &c. I was induced to lay out some spare Cash in the way recommended by you, in buying Treasury notes instead of putting the money into an agent's hands.

I did this chiefly because I expected to require the money soon, and as you mentioned the Bill could at any time be changed in the Bazaar with a loss of half a Rupee at most, I thought it more convenient to have my money in such a convenient form, than disturbing my Account Current with my agents by drawing money so soon after putting it into their hands.

I sent however my servant two days ago to every Shroff in the Bazaar, and could *not get* one of these Bills (I mean those of the Bombay Government issued in 1827) without a loss of five Rupees.

Your account of the conveniences of these notes is, therefore, by me at least, not found to be correct.

If you can explain this I think it would be esteemed a favour by more than myself; and if not, your inserting this in your paper will guard others from having any thing to do with Treasury notes, who, as in my case require to get them changed before they are payable at the Treasury.

I will conclude by observing that your comparing them to an English Bank note is rather superfluous; for I declare I could not put one of them into my waistcoat pocket.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

A.

P. S.---If there be any mistakes by using Bills instead of notes &c. pray correct them.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

As Vindex has thought it prudent to revive the discussion of Mr. Erskine's case, I think it ought not, for the benefit of Society to be allowed to sleep—I like to probe all cases of this nature to the bottom, to discover if possible, the truth and real merits of the affair; the subject was one which never gave me at the time of its first agitation any concern, as the press at the time was so degradingly shackled that truth could not be published whilst falsehood and misrepresentation were spread like wildfire over the Island. The independence of your ably conducted Journal has now given the public an interest in the discussion of fair legitimate subjects, so that honest men can now be heard, and impostors exposed and put down with degradation—You will easily conceive that I allude to Vindex, a person who is represented by the John Bull of Calcutta, as a person "of high literary attainments, and ability, who is not connected with the Government or the Supreme Court, who is as remarkable for honor and integrity as he is for being an old and distinguished member in the service to which he belongs"—The Bull has therefore left us to conclude that this wonderfully high minded man is either in the Marine or Military service—It is really disgusting to observe a Scotch priest who is said to conduct the Bull, and who himself has been clearly convicted by the public of unblushing piracy from Blair's Sermons, which he attempted to pass off from the pulpit as his own thoughts and compositions, speak so highly of a person who has shewn that he is as deficient in manly feeling, as he is destitute of the observances of a Gentleman—With respect to the unfortunate Mr. Erskine, he is much to be pitied for various reasons—It is now evident that the writer of the pamphlet, and the writer of the letters of Vindex is one and the same person—No man gifted with the slightest penetration can have a doubt on that question—The language is the same, the attempts at imposition upon the public the same, and the contradictions and stupidity are marked as proceeding from the same inferior mind and contemptible intellectual powers—If I am wrong in my conclusions, I shall be free to acknowledge my error—It seems then that Mr, Erskine possessed the foolish discrimination of placing his papers and defence in the hands of Vindex; his reasons for doing so, might at the time have been rational and justifiable; he was I believe, a Scotch Lawyer previous to his arrival in India, and he was conscious as his case was bad, that it would not bear to be told fairly and honestly; and that, for the same reason, that suitors sometimes choose a dishonest and disreputable attorney to manage certain affairs in Court, he chose Vindex, who could put on a bold appearance, who could fabricate falsehoods at the rate of ten pence the dozen, who had known brandy faced Nan at Billingsgate, and who had known the forms of arraignment for sheep stealing at the old Bailey.—These are the reasons I presume, which influenced Mr. Erskine to give the preference to Vindex instead of his more honorable friends, who although they might remain passive as to the falsehoods and calumnies, of Vindex yet would perhaps spurn the idea of concocting them for publication, and thus becoming guilty of disgraceful imposition on the public. Vindex seems to have a perfect knowledge of Billingsgate and the old Bailey, these places are uppermost in his thoughts—In his letter in the Gazette of the 17th Instant, he commences by an enquiry in that hacknied and low common place language which is distinguishable in all his writings, whether the words "contemptible ignorance," "base and degrading language" &c., are not culled from the garden of Billingsgate and the old Bailey, and whether they are the epithets of a gentleman—I shall leave the public to judge, and I think I may state without the fear of contradiction that the language is perfectly correct, and was perfectly well applied; though I am free to acknowledge that as Vindex has a thorough acquaintance with these places, he perhaps knows better—I have no doubt that since his constant attendance there, he has much improved the dialect, and refined the language. Brandy faced Nan and his other associate Fish fags cannot charge each other with "contemptible ignorance" without the imputation of culling flowers from Billingsgate; though they are at liberty to call each other "Liars," upon the grounds of the slightest difference of opinion as to libel or no libel, or as to sprats or John Dorias;—Is this the Gentleman really meant by the piratical priest of the Bull, as possessing high literary attainments, refined feelings, chivalrous notions, and manly candour and independence?—In Billingsgate he drinks blue ruin in the evening with Brandy faced Nan, and in the morning he sucks the Monkey by himself at the old Bailey, the scene I presume, of his former achievements, and where he seems to be quite familiar and at home—He knows how to plead not guilty to an indictment for sheep stealing; If he is asked how he will be tried, he has sufficient knowledge of the laws, to answer "by brandy faced Nan and my country." and I wish her to be foreman of the Jury my lord.—I feel it my duty to state to you and the public, that I do not mean to treat Vindex as a gentleman, and to which conclusion you have no doubt arrived from the manner I have already treated him—It is really painful to me to repeat and apply to him the appellation of an impostor, or the language he has applied to Mr. Buckingham; for when he gave Mr. B. the Lie he let himself down from the station of a Gentleman by a voluntary and deliberate exercise of his judgment as will appear by the following reasons.

First, he called Mr. Buckingham a Liar, because he, (Vindex) had every *reason to believe* that Mr. Buckingham received a copy of the pamphlet of Mr. Erskine's case and *Mr B. must therefore be well aware that* the epithets applied by Mr. B. that it contained gross and libellous insinuations against the Recorder's Court are totally unfounded and that he has consequently wilfully and knowingly published a Lie.

Secondly. Vindex acknowledges he was aware that such language was neither becoming nor gentlemanly, but still with that impression on his mind, he publishes the fatal expression without the slightest justifiable ground.

Thirdly. Because the publication is through the public press, thereby giving notice to the magistrates to bind Mr. Buckingham to keep the peace, had he been in Bombay! and judging by Vindex's principles would still have been published in the same way had Mr. B. been on the Island—thus establishing a strong presumption that there is a person in the Military or Marine service, wearing one or two Epaulettes who shews the *white feather*, by calling upon the Magistrates to interfere after giving his opponent the Lie.

Fourthly.—Because Mr. Buckingham is called a Liar behind his back at the distance of 14000 miles; Vindex thereby taking an unmanly, ungentlemanly advantage in his absence.

Fifthly—Because there is no ground upon which a gentleman, or any person possessing the most ordinary understanding can give the lie—A book or pamphlet of 58 pages is written in defence of Mr. Erskine, and at the same time containing libellous observations against His Majesty's Court of Justice (according to my humble judgment, and the judgment of every rational man who has ever read the book,) and for the simple reason, that Mr. Buckingham entertains a different opinion to Vindex, at to the meaning of certain passages, that therefore Mr. B. is a Liar.

Sixthly--Because the contradiction and difference of opinion between Vindex and the independent part of the community, are not contradictions upon a particular occurrence or event, or a question of fact, but a difference, of opinion as to the operation of the mind, which by way of illustration is this, whether one religion is better than another.—Suppose Vindex is a Deist, is it correct in point of judgment, principle, or reason for him to say that the protestants are Liars, that the Roman Catholics are Liars, and that Deism is the only correct and pure religion in the world?—or I ask, are such principles as these to be tolerated? Is such conduct to meet with the approbation of men of honorable and gentlemanly feelings? Is this the high literary character, who is so much distinguished for his honor and integrity and his abilities to undertake the definition of libel, and anticipate the decision of a Jury?—The man really cannot write grammatically, nor understand the English language; but I shall hereafter prove him a regular quack and impostor upon the community.

I shall now without further preface, enter into the merits of the case and endeavour to prove that Vindex is an impostor, and that the pamphlet in question is a gross libel upon His Majesty's Court of Justice, but before I do that fully, I have to ask Vindex and A. B. a question or two, relating to their respective letters in the Courier of the 1st September last—It is a most lamentable fact for me to notice, that while Vindex and A. B. (the latter of whom, I shall call Abraham Brown) are both charging Mr. Buckingham with paying no regard to truth, they are respectively giving utterance themselves, to the most unfair and ungentlemanlike impositions and falsehoods---I shall observe upon Vindex first—he states in his letter, that the case which Mr. Buckingham alludes to, is the case of Mr. Erskine of Bombay "printed for the perusal of his friends, *at* Calcutta"---now if this is the correct meaning of the passage, it is a false assertion, as the case was printed not exclusively for his friends at Calcutta, but for his friends at Bombay and elsewhere—copies were clandestinely forwarded by post from Calcutta to numerous members of the community of this place, and when the public had actually perused, this defence, in which Vindex has put his last beg foremost, they with one voice pronounced it as an admission of Mr. Erskine's crimes, and as a justification of the Court, and the author was also pronounced to be a man without head or judgment; or in other words an idiot or imposter, for the reason that while he had been labouring to prove poor Mr. Erskine's innocence, he had fully established his guilt---It is reported that this was the opinion of his father in law, Sir James Macintosh, who is said to have declared, that the person, or his friend, who had published that case, had done Mr. Erskine a serious injury,---It is a curious fact, and this is not the first instance in human affairs where the wicked and dishonest principles of some men are counteracted by want of talent and judgment, and a peculiar

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confusion of the understanding---that their evil designs are frustrated by their own hands and by their own means--Again Vindex states in the same letter that Mr. Erskine's case was never printed in any Newspaper—it was found too long for that purpose,—now this is another falsehood, as the case in question was published in the John Bull and in the Calcutta Journal at Calcutta--again Vindex states, that there is no libellous insinuation in the case, *because* it contained the speech of the Recorder, and the Interrogatories on which Mr. Erskine had been *privately* examined by the Recorder; and thus fairly lays both sides of the question before the public--Now here is the same masterly mind at work in that system of reasoning by which Vindex may be detected either with, or without a signature---Does Vindex mean to contend, that because the book contained the said speech and interrogatories that it cannot contain any thing else? but he clears that doubt up, Saying, that scarcely a single remark was added--now this short sentence, is full of imposition and libellous insinuation against the Court—it intimates, that Mr. Erskine was examined by the Recorder alone, and that he was examined privately, thereby leaving the public to conclude that some unfair advantage had been taken by the Recorder, and that it was illegal to examine Mr. Eskine privately ---which last word privately is printed in Italics, thereby signifying importance to that insinuation—now what were the real circumstances on this occasion---Mr. Eskine it will be found, was examined by the Recorder Mayor and Aldermen in pursuance of the law of the Court, but which I shall state hereafter; it belonging to another branch of my subject when I enter on the falsehoods and libels of the pamphlet. --and with repect to a private examination I would ask Vindex from whence he procured his Law, to shew that the course on such occasions is a public examination. Is Vindex a were puppet, like punch in the Shoy Box, having some Jugglers behind the screen who cram him with falsehoods, or are these deliberate impositions of his own, created to bring into hatred and contempt the administration of justice in this country. Vindex may yet practically learn, whether examinations upon interrogatories are public or private—at present I will stop—You will perceive this is merely preliminary matter to the arguments on the pamphlet—besides I have got to finish Abraham Brown—The remainder if possible in your next.

GIOVANNI.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The other Correspondents regarding Mr. Erskine's case have been forestalled by Giovanni.

We beg Giovanni to keep his promise and condense ALL that he has still to say upon that case into one letter.

We offer our best thanks to Sidk, but his letter came too late for our present number.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99½ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 222 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 214 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Rees per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER 1827.

Circumstances beyond our control have concurred to prevent the exhibition of that amusing variety of matter in our present number, which it is always our first object to preserve in the pages of the Gazette---Our extracts are not however devoid of interest ---The Parliamentary debates contain a most able and eloquent speech by Sir James Macintosh upon the affairs of Portugal, worthy of the embryo and we hope successful historian of England. He seized upon this most favourable opportunity to express his sentiments upon the late glorious change of Ministers, and has declared himself a staunch supporter of the Canning administration.

The extracts from Sir W. Scott's Napoleon are pretty good; but do not redeem the work from the unfavourable opinion which has gone abroad on its general merits. It is an inauspicious fact that the worthy Baronet was suddenly obliged to make voluminous emendations after the work had gone to press.

We should most certainly have suppressed Giovanni's letter respecting the manner in which the address to Mr. Elphinstone by the British Inhabitants of Bombay, has been concocted, did it not accord with our own sentiments, and with the opinions of more competent judges. Would that the universal sentiments of the Bombay public had been clothed in language more worthy of the occasion, and of the gifted individual whom it was intended to honour!

An address of this kind is valuable in proportion to the discrimination and respectability of the persons whose names are affixed to it, and the one qualification is a means for estimating the other—Hence our regret, that so poor a testimonial has been presented to M. Elphinstone—It throws unmerited discredit upon the literary talent of the community, and is of no value to the individual it was intended to eulogize.

What faith can our present great Premier place in such a testimonial?

The letter upon Treasury note transactions signed A appears to be of a very suspicious character. If our correspondent had really suffered a heavier loss by vesting money in such securities than led by us to expect he would have sought a private explanation under a real signature, for we are tangible, and most easy of access. But no! we have an *anonymous* correspondent taxing us, who are responsible for every thing we publish, with misleading him into commission of an act that entailed considerable loss. This is not the conduct of a Gentleman. But let us examine A's letter. He says we informed the public that Treasury Notes "could at any time be *changed* "in the Bazaar with the loss of *half* a Rupee" This is a pretty perversion of our words; which are these, "½ percent in discount, (never at any time more than once per cent.") Let A. turn to the pages of the Gazette of the 12th Sept. last wherein the information in question is given, and point out the words "*half a rupee.*" He does not require to be told (for with all his affected ignorance, we can form a pretty shrewd guess of the class of men to which A. belongs) that there is a wide difference between half a rupee and a half per Cent!! Next we are informed that he applied to "every shroff, and could not get one of these bills cashed without a loss of five per Cent."—Every Shroff does he say! how does he know that? He must have an extensive acquaintance in the Bazaar! *Every* Shroff! This is what the Lawyers call making the *most* of a case, and proving too much. But he could not "*get* one of these bills."—Is there here an intentioual or erroneous omission: He evidently wishes us to suppose that he could not get them *discounted*, but seems unwilling to commit himself by saying so.—Another question naturally presents itself. What was the amount of each Treasury Note upon which he lost five rupees?

A note may be for one hundred, or one hundred thousand rupees, and tho' five rupees would be a heavy loss upon one sum, it might be a very trifle upon another. It did not suit A's *Convenience* however, to state the *rate* of loss, nor the *data* from which it could be ascertained; had he done so, we might have been able to speak to him in other language; but in the mean while we will inform him that at the present moment Treasury notes can be "changed" in the Bombay Bazar, at from one half to at most one per cent discount.

In the same praise worthy way of making the most of a case, A. gravely tells us, that he cannot put a Treasury note into his waistcoat pocket! they must be very narrow, and might be widened—We advise him to set the Dowjee to work at once but in that objection lies another perversion of our language which is too contemptible to notice.

There is a lurking sneer in his postscript which *we duly* appreciate!—But it only serves as an additional hold for us, in tearing off the flimsy veil which this uncandid, and most interested writer has thrown over his sinister intentions.

How often must we repeat the maxim that an injudicious friend is the worst of enemies. The more the public attention is directed to the modes of vesting money which we recommended, the more generally will they be followed.

The following excerpts relative to Colapore have been taken from a letter in the Madras Courier of the 23rd ultimo, and convey more interesting particulars of the result of the campaign than we have hitherto seen.

"After considerable demur, and reluctance—odious delays, and refined equivocations—which characterise the Mahrattas—The Maharaj was at length by dint of intimidation induced to affix his signature to an unconditional surrender of himself, and country, to the British Government;—In consequence of this most unexpected termination to the campaign, the whole Force marched to Colapore on the morning of the 15th Instant and on the morning of the 17th a Battalion of Native Infantry under the command of Lieutenant Col. Trevman marched into the Fort, under the immediate directions of the Commandant of Division, who took possession of the capital of Colapore The formidable and almost impregnable, hill Forts of Pounghur, and Purunlahghur, were taken possession of each by a Nagpore Guard!!! Two other Forts have been secured by similar Detachments.

His Highness the Maha Raja is to retain the Sovereignty of his Country—But is to receive a subsidiary force consisting of a Brigade of Infantry and one Brigade of guns—which force it is further stipulated is to remain stationed at Colapore."—

THE COURIER.—NOVEMBER 17TH

We present our readers with an Address written for the purpose of being delivered at the entertainment given to the Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, on Wednesday; but the arrangements for the evening did not admit of its being given.

ADDRESS.

As some tall bark, (that hath in stately pride
Dash'd her broad bows thro' many a troubled tide)
Steers homewards on her course, rich with the stores
Of distant climes, and nears her destined shores,
And whilst each billow seems her track to court
Furls her white sails and glides into her port,
So, full of treasures, (treasures only their's
Whose wealth is wisdom and whose memory shares
The poor man's blessing and the good man's prayers)
Parts, on his homeward course, OUR HONOR'D GUEST,
Most honor'd and most loved, where known the best!

Stamp'd on the brightest annals of the state,
Where high emblazon'd shine the wise and great,
HIS NAME shall stand preeminent, and truth
Shall there delighted trace him from his youth,
With bold and ardent spirit pressing on
To his own glory's perihelion;
Nor find throughout the track that he pursued
One foot-print quit the path of rectitude!
How bright and brilliant shall that transcript be,
The blotless record of integrity!!

And memory shews him in her fairy light
Firm in the council, fearless in the fight,
For, (braving obtacles that others shun,)
Was knowledge to be gained or glory won
There, there, be sure, was ELPHINSTONE!

Let the bright mirror of remembrance throw
Its fond reflection back, TEN YEARS AGO!!
Ten years ago! on that eventful day
When wars "magnificently stern array" * [1]
Had panoply'd itself on Kirkee's plain
And Peace had stretch'd her olive branch in vain,
The CIVIC HERO of the field beheld
That battle scene, and proud his bosom swelled!
He saw the standard of his rancorous foe
Girdled by countless myriads; and a glow
Prophetic of his triumph fired his eye,
Whilst on his brow the LAURELS of ASSYE
RUSTLED IMPATIENT FOR THE VICTORY.
With calm unchanging cheek and dauntless air,
He mingled with the warrior band, to share
The glory of their Spartan-like defence;
And with a lip of soldier eloquence,
Breathing a kindred spirit in each man
Inspired the young and cheer'd the veteran—
Where thickest press'd the foe, where deadliest shone
The cannon-flash, there Noble ELPHINSTONE,
Like some presidingdeity, appears,
With the bold bearing of his ancestors!

But when war's tumults ceased, how blithely gay
His presence chased our exile-hours away,
Mirth was his hand-maid—pleasure was his bride,
Sport the companion ever at his side;
Whilst affability around him flung,
The glow of happiness on old and young,
Himself the sun of every circle here,
Bask'd in the radiance of his own bright sphere,
Like to that forest-bird whose plumage gives,
The light in which alone he loves and lives!

But gloom falls fast upon the setting sun,
And soon, how soon, with yonder signal gun
Round our fair isle, the tocsin of regret
Shall fling its sounds from rock to parapet,
And many a stern and stoic heart will feel!
Emotions they may struggle to conceal,
Awaken'd by the talismanic spell
That links affliction with the word—FAREWELL.

FAREWELL—see summon'd at the magic sound,
The widow and the orphan crowd around,
And pouring blessings with their last adieu
The Christian, Guebre, Mussulman, Hindoo,
All castes, all classes on one object bent
With heartfelt sorrow swell the loud lament!

But 'midst the mournful, as they quail and cower,
Who deepest will regret that parting hour?
Lo! where the GENIUS of the DECCAN stands,
The blood red boar-spear glittering in his hands,
His swarthy brow high flashing with the trace
Of his fresh triumph in the mountain chase,
The tuskied prey lies weltering in blood
That darkly reddens the Indranee flood,
And Casselsye's loud alpine-echoes roar
With the deep death-groans of the dying boar!

Here as he gazes, Rumour, whose loud tongue
Had far abroad the saddening farewell flung,
And babbled the bad tidings to the breeze,
Fast flies to Deccan land—the GENIUS sees—
Sees that bold front that never felt a fear
And sunburnt cheek that never knew a tear!
Yet when that rumour struck with wing so wild
His stony heart—he wept—wept—like a child!
So when on Horeb's steep the prophet stood,
And smote the flinty rock, out gush'd the flood!
Then spoke the mighty spirit of the chase
"Go, noblest scion of a noble race,
Go, where proud honors, gained in thy career,
Fling back in gladness their refulgence here;
Go to thy father land, and in the bold
Bleak mountains of thy birth place still behold
These rugged ghauts and precipices drear
Where thou hast ram'd a DECCAN HIGHLANDER;
And o'er their rocky summits with delight
Hast cheer'd from dawn to dusk the wild boar's flight
For here thy praises shall each glen resound,
And all thy sporting, haunts henceforth be classic ground"!!

Then oh, forget not thou, (where'er the fates.
May lead thee from thine old associates)
The land that, (eager for thy latest praise)
Cradled the pastimes of thine earlier days!
And now FAREWELL, this tear, the heart-sprung token
Of all that's deeply felt more than could be spoken,
Tells that my task is done, my spell is broken—
I cast my shiver'd boar-spear in the river—
And cheerless leave this once loved land for ever—
The SPIRITS of the DECCAN speak with me—
FAREWELL—great ELPHINSTONE, to sport and thee!!

And that FAREWELL, tho' poured in fancied strain
Hath not been uttered by these lips in vain—
For the sad valediction dims each eye
And finds an echo in each bosom nigh—
But let not sorrow cloud this festal nigh.
Bid social feeling take its loftiest flight
To pledge our loved, our HONORED GUEST, the while
We yet can bask in his benignant smile—
Yes, fill your goblets, bubbling to the brim,
Fill to each toast, that breathes one thought of him,
And this our last, be echoed far and wide,
God bless our FRIEND, our PATRON and our PRIDE!

* Battle's magnificently stern array."
Byron's Childe Harold.

We are still without the RECOVERY, Captain Chapman, but a Bengal paper received yesterday mentions that she was spoken on the 4th of August by the *Carnbrea Castle* outward bound in Lat. 5. 2. N. Long. 14. 28. West—The *Carnbrea Castle* likewise spoke the Ship *Lonach* from Bombay on the 28th July Latitude 11-32. North Long. 25-21. West.—The same paper mentions that on the 11th of September the *Vebelia* had sailed for Bombay.

The *Katherine Stewart Forbes* and the *Bolton*, both sail hence for England in a few days, the latter on the 25th instant and the former on the 1st December. The principal passengers proceeding by the Bolton are the lady of F. Warden Esq.; Miss Kensington and Mrs. Bruce; the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Rice and Charles Grant, Esquire The passengers by the K. S. Forbes will be Major D. H. Bellasis, Lady and family, Mrs. Chapman, Major S. Hughes, Mrs. Kays, Captain Wilkins and Captain Arden.

The Iris.—November 20.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Thos. Taylor, Madras Lt. Cy.
Lt. Col. Frederick.
Lieut. R. Bulkley, 20th Regt.
Lt. S. C. Baldwin, 20th Regt.
Surg. C. Kane, 24th Regt.
Capt. J. S. Canning, Invd, 2 d Bn.
Major E. Lutyens, 20th Regt.
Capt. Gamble, 20th Regt.
Capt. Deshon, do.
Capt. Girdleston, Queen's Royal.
Capt. P. D. Ottley, Major Brigade 11th Regt.
Ensign A. W. J. Logie. 11th Regt.
Capt. Dayley, 2d Regt.
Lt. Hopkins, 16th Regt.
Act. Asst. Surg. John Bourchier.
Lieut. John Montgomery, 15th Regt.
Lt. H. Bury, 3d Regt. Lt. Cy.
Capt. A. N. Riddell, 2d Gr.
Asst. Surg. J. Brown, Madras Establishment.
DEPARTURES.—Lt. Col. Ladwick.
Lt. H. H. Hobson, 20th Regt.
Capt. W. Spiller.
Lieut. C. Coltrell, 8th Rt. M. Lt. Cy.
Ensign E. P. Lynch, 16th Regt.
Capt. Jas. Crosby, 9th Rt.
Lt. Outram, Engineers.
Capt. J. Nith, Engineers,
Ensign W. Nettlefold, 3d Regt.
Ensign Brown, Royal Regt.
Asst. Surg. E. W. Edwards.
Asst. Surg. J. Bowstead, Artillery.
Capt. T. B. Jervis, Engineers.
Lt. Col. D. Leighton.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

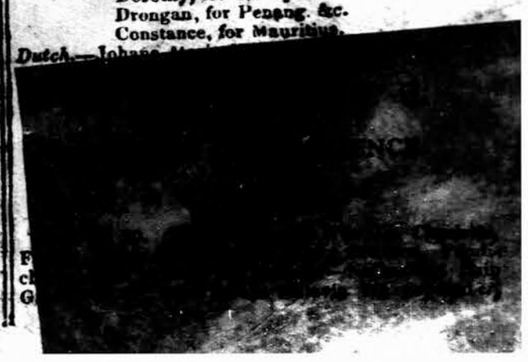
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 16th American Brig Reaper, J. H. Chapman, Com. from Salem 17th May.
17th The H. C. Cruizer Antilopee, Lieut. Thomas Elwon, Com. from Calcutta 4th Oct. touched at Madras and Columbo.
19th Btig Virginia, J. Hullock, Com. from Calcutta, 28th Sept. Tillichery 8th Nov.
20th Ship Illustru Almeida, Charles M. Daly, Com. from Calcutta,
Passengers per Brig Reaper.—Mr. G. D. Richardson, Mr. Chas. Smith, Mr. Wm. Smith.
Per Antelope.—Lieut. W. Rogers, H. C. M.
Per Virginia.—Mr. G. Fallen.
Per Ship Illustru Almeida.—Archd. Arbuthnot Esq. Madras Civil Service Asst. Surg. J. Brown, Madras Establishment.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 15th The H. C. Cruizer Fortunate, Lieut. F. W. Greer, Com. to Bassadore.
Do. The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Denton, Com. to Possire.
16th Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang to Rutnagiery.
17th The H. C. Steam Vessel Ganges, Robt. Jump, Com. to Point de Galle and Calcutta.
19th Turkish Brig of War, Fullock, Hudson, Com. to Mocha
Do. Arab Ship Darria Beggy, Syed Abull Raim, Nacqudah, to Mocha and Judah.
Passengers by Pilot Brig Palinurus.—The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mr. Stell, Dr. Wallace, Dr. Gordon.
By Steam Vessel Ganges.—Capt. Crawford Bombay Marine, Mr. Inglish, A. S. LeMesuriers Esq. Mysore Black.
By Brig of War Fullock.—Col. MacBean, C. C. H. M. 54th Regt. Lt. Col. Ladwick, 6th Regt. Lieut. Harris, 54th Regt. Mr. Robt. Dirom.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Bolton, for London.
Katherine Stewart Forbes, for ditto.
Sir William Wallace, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
Drongan, for Penang, &c.
Constance, for Mauritius.
Dutch.—Johana [illegible]



Singapore 26th ditto, and Penang 10th October—English Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, from Rangoon 3d October.

Passengers per Clyde. from London :—Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Phillip; Mrs. Ledgley; Miss Watson; Miss L. Watson; Captain Jacks, B. N. I.; Revd. J. Cropper, Baptist Missionary; Mr. Turner, Cadet; Mr. Ledgley, Veterinary Surgeon.

From Madras :—The Honorable Sir R. Palmer, Chief Justice; Captain Ogilvie, H. M. Royal Regiment.

Per Grace from Batavia —Mr. Evan Campbell, Planter; Mr. W. Waller,

From Singapore :—Mr. B. Herritage, Pilot Service; Mr W. D. Cameron.

From Penang :—Messrs. W. Milduff and T. Pinto, Mariners.

In Lat. 20° 41' Long. 89° 10', the Grace saw a Chinese Wanean dismasted and without rudder—took out the Crew and Passengers, 35 in number. The Vessel was not leaky.

Per Eliza from Rangoon :—Mr. Noyes, Free Merchant.

Additional Passengers per Carn Brea Castle, from Cape :—Captain W. Cunningham, 54th Native Infantry; Masters Thomas Boileau and John Boleau, Children.

On the 20th July, in Lat. 11° 32' N. Long. 25° 21' West, the Carn Brea Castle spoke the Ship Lonach, from Bombay.

August 4th, in Lat. 5° 2' N. Long. 14° 28' West, spoke the Recovery, for Bombay.

September 11th, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, Vibilia, for Bombay.

Left the Henry Porcher at the Cape.

The Algerona, from Calcutta, had arrived in Simon's Bay.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. — 30. Brig Jessie, Thomas Boag, for London—Ship Rifleman, F. Hawkins. for Maurittius.

The Brigs Macauly. John Aiken, for Madras, and Britannina, M. Gonsalves, for Rangoon and Amherst Town, are expected to sail shortly.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
OCTOBER 30, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ships Minerva and Marquis of Wellington—Cashmere Merchant, Ahmoody, (Arab,) Hydrossy, (Arab,) Ameer Bux, and Grace, on their way to Town—Suzanne, (Frencg,) William Wilson, and Ann, passed down—La Cheriette, (French,) inward-bound, remains—Sir A. Campbell, outward-bound, remains.

KEDGEREE:—Princess Charlotte of Wales, (H. C. S.) and Carn Brea Castle, on their way up—Simpson, outward-bound, remains—Eliza, passed up.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. — 1st. Ship Security, A. Ross, from London, 22h, May. Cape 30th August, and the Mauritius 20th September.

— 5th,— Ship Elphinstone, J. Atkinson, from the Downs 5th July.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. — 1, Ship Forth, D. Proudfoot, for Calcutta

— 2d, — Ship Venilia, W. Walmsley, Eckapillay, Masulipatam and Calcutta.

— 7 — Ship Nerbudda, P. Falconer, for Eskapillay and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell.
H. C. S. Warren Hastings, Capt. G. Mason.
Ship Security, Captain A. Ross.
Ship Elphinstone, Captain J. A. Atkinson.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. De Sylva.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday the 12th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Edward Mainwarlug, Matthew De Vitre Esq. to Mrs. Mary Slater, Second Daughter of John Rose Esq. of Essex Street Strand, and Sister to Mrs. Norton, Lady of the Advocate General of this Presidency.

BIRTHS—At Colabah, on the 17th Instant, the wife of Mr. Henry Enderwick, of a Daughter.

On Sunday night 18th inst., in Rampart-Row, the Lady of the late Robert Baxter Esquire of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—In camp near Kholapoor, on the evening of 5th instant, of spasmodic cholera, Captain John Watts, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment.

Few individuals have left this life more deeply regretted by an extensive circle of friends. While his honourable, candid, and manly conduct secured their esteem, his unreserved kindness and social disposition endeared him to all who knew him. A sincere and generous friendship distinguished his intercourse with most of those of nearly his own rank and age, and his younger brother officers will feel severely the loss of his unbounded attention and kindness-unequivocally was the esteem and affection of both classes expressed in the anxiety with which the progress of his sickness was watched, and the unrestrained burst of sorrow which accompanied his dissolution.

He had served upwards of 10 years in the European Regiment, as Adjutant, Captain of Grenadiers, and occasionally as Commanding Officer, and no officer, perhaps, was ever more secure of the respect and esteem of the soldier—feelings towards him which were founded on the firmest and most honorable basis, as they were derived from the absence of all unnecessary severity, while what was essential to the good discipline and respectability of the Regiment was never lost sight of by him.

At Kaira, of fever, on the 7th instant, after a short but severe illness, Lieut. Henry Wilks, of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, This young officer had gained the esteem of his friends and associates by a mild, conciliating manner and disposition. His general conduct was regulated by strict integrity and sound principles, and in the execution of his professional duties he was prompt and obedient, whilst in its more arduous engagements in the field he evinced an ardent, bold, and enterprising spirit, which, when acting with a squadron of his Regt. in Cutch in 1825 against the Meeanns acquired him a portion of the well merited public, approbation that was accorded to its services and afforded promise of his future worth had his life been spared to his profession and the corps to which he belonged, the officers of which, in sincere and deep regret at his death, offer this faint eulogium to his memory.

At Brodra on Sunday night the 15th Ultimo, much regretted Lieut.-&-Adj't. Peyton 10th Regiment B. N. I. and deservedly so by his immediate Brother Officers in the death of Lieut. Peyton the Bombay Army has lost an Ornament to their Profession as he was an intelligent, Active, honorable, zealous officer his friends and acquaintance will long recolleet his many good qualities and cherish the remembrance of a young man whose warmth of heart had gained their esteem.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Malda, on the 26th October, the Lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At the Presidency, Calcutta, on the morning of the 29th October, the Lady of P. A. Lamouroux, Esq of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Chowringhee, on the 29th October, of Cholera, at the House of Adam Freer Smith, Esq. Alexander Freer Falconer, Son of the late Alexander Falconer, of Belnaberry, aged 14 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Kamptee, near Nagpoor. on Saturday, the 27th of October, at the House of Lieutenant Colonel Bowdler, by Colonel Pollock, C. B. Commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force, Lieutenant James Dickson, of the 50th Regiment, to Miss Elizabeth S. Abraham.

BIRTHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 10th October, the Lady of George Sandys, Esq. 6th Light Cavalry of a Daugher.

At Royapooram, on Thursday, the 25th October, MRS. ANNA JONES, of a Daughtor.

At Vizagapatam on the 1st November, the Lady of Captain R. L. HIGHMOOR, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a daughter.

On the 2d November, the Lady of Captain A. INGLIS, of a Daughter.

At Fort St. George, on the 2d Instant, MRS MOORE, H. M. 89th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Palamcottah, on the 10th October, Lieut. J. F. G MACKEAN, of the 3d Regt. P. L. I. deeply lamented by his afflicted Widow.

On the 25th October, JOHN, the infant son of Captain J. DREVER, 19th Regt. N. I.

At Kamptee, on the 29th October, ARTHUR, the infant Son of Captain J. R. ARDAGH, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OCTOBER, 31, 1827.

BUY. Prem.			SELL. Prem.
26	0 Remittable Loans at 6 per Cent.	25 0	
0	3 Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0 8	Disct.
Prem	2 New ditto ditto	0 2	
200	0 Bank of Bengal Share	5000 0	Prem

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1	11½
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 86.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SEL
6,200		5,000

Our Extra Gazette of Saturday evening, announced the unexpected demise of His Majesty Shah Zemin, the King of Oude, and minute guns, were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, according to the years of His Majesty's age. The late King of Oude was the eldest of the ten sons of Mirza Sadat Ali, the brother of Asef ud Dowlah, Nawab Wazir, who was raised to the Subahdaree of Oude, upon the deposal of Wazir Ali in 1798. Mirza Ghazi ud din Hyder, the original designation of the late sovereign, succeeded his father in July 1814, as Nawab Wazir, but in 1819 assumed, with the concurrence of the British Government the regal dignity, taking the title of Abul Muzeffer, Moiz ud din, Shah zamin, Ghazi ud din Hyder, Padshah. His Majesty was fifty-eight years of age at his demise, the cause of which was a fever, followed by extreme debility, and exhaustion of the vital principle. Shah Zamin during a part of his reign, was the liberal patron of European and native talent. His patronage of the former was, no doubt, a matter of munificence rather than of taste, but he was ambitious of holding a place amongst the latter himself, and in the Heft Kulzum, a voluminous compilation in the Persion language, comprising a dictionary, a grammar, and a system of prosody and rhetoric, prepared and printed by his orders, and at his expense, and attributed to his own industry, has left at least a permanent and honourable record of his reign. The work has attracted the attention of several eminent orientalists in Europe, as Von Hammer and De Sacy, and has thus familiarised the name of Shah Zrmin in countries far beyond the limits of his dominions, a distinction to which his mere possession of the sceptre of Oude would scarcely have entitled him.

His Majesty, we understand, will be succeeded by his son Mirza Nusseer ud Din Hyder. The present ruling family of Oude is of Persian origin, by both maternal and paternal lines. The maternal ancestor of Sadat Ali, Burhan ul Malk came from Persia in the reign of Mohammed Shah, and was appointed Subahdar of Oude. He was succeeded by his Nephew and Son-in-law, Sefder Jung who was nominated Wazir of the empire, by Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded by Sujah Dowlah, who played a conspicuous part in the early history of British India. The next Nawab Wazir, was Asef ud Dowla, who was succeeded by Wazir Ali, his reputed son. After a short interval, grounds for disputing the authenticity of Wair Ali's pretentions having been established, he was deposed, and Sadat Ali Khan, the brother of Asef ud Dowlah, raised to the Mensed in his room. That prince was succeeded, as above observed, by the late sovereign, who dropped the now unmeaning title of Wazir, for that of Padshah, or King. These notices are probably familiar to most of our readers, but may serve to recall to their recollection, some points of interest in our connexion with the history of Hindustan.—*Gov. Gaz. Octr.* 29.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, October 31.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ..... 28½ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees ..... 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ..... 1 *Discount.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount*

Lottery.—The following large Prizes were drawn yesterday.

No. 1708 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 4908 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
No. 711 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 958 2609 2822 and 3341 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Madras Gov. Gaz. Nov. 8.

BOMBA COURIER.—17TH NOVEMBR.

On Wednesday last the subjoined Adderesses from the European and Native Communities were presented to the Hon'ble M. ELPHINSTONE, late Governor of Bombay, as a tribute of admiration to the talents and virtues which for thirty years were known to have distinguished his public conduct and his private life.—At twelve o'clock on that day many ladies, the whole, we may say, of the gentlemen of the Presidency, and many strangers from distant dependencis, who had hastened to offer their last meed of respect to this distinguished individual, together with the whole body of respectable Natives, assembled at the Government House in the Fort. Mr. ELPHINSTONE, attended by his old and distinguished friend the Hon'ble the Governor, H. E. the Commander in Chief, and the Members of Council, received and replied to the Addresses presented to him in that dignified but retired manner which has ever been a marked feature of his character. It would be useless, and more than useless, to remark upon the scene at the Government House on Wednesday last. No language of ours could convey an idea of the sincerity, nay the intensity, of feeling which pervaded every breast, far less pourtry the recollections attached to the name of MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH INHABITATNS OF BOMBAY.

To THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, LATE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

HON'BLE SIR,

We, the undersigned British Inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies, cannot permit your departure from this country, without expressing thus publicly the profound respect and esteem which your private character so justly merits, and the high admiration which your public virtues have universally produced. Nor are these professions the mere tribute of applause which it is customary to present to a Governor on resigning his Government, but the sincere and heartfelt sentiments which amiable urbanity and engaging friendliness, united to the various acquirements and commanding abilities of a powerful and richly cultivated mind, must invariably inspire.

Gifted with talents of the highest order, you could not fail to attract the notice of your superiors from your earliest arrival in India; and their selecting you for public situations of the highest importance has been fully justified by the zealous, meritorious, and able manner in which the various duties entrusted to your charge have been at all times performed. Having chosen the Political Department of the service, your eminent qualifications obtained the marked approbation of that distinguished diplomatic character, the late Sir Barry Close, under whose auspices you commenced your public career, and led to your being appointed Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Nagpore in 1803. Five years afterwards, while thus employed, you were selected for the difficult and delicate conduct of an Embassy to the King of Cabul, and immediately on its conclusion nominated to be Resident at Poonah. It was then that we became more particularly acquainted with your private virtues and political capacity; and during a period of sixteen years, while we have been delighted with the courtesy and affability of the polished gentleman, we have at the same time observed with admiration the firmness and sagacity of the accomplished statesman. But it must remain for the Historian to appreciate and to record in merited terms of commendation the conciliatory but undaunted conduct which you displayed in the embarrassing and dangerous discharge of your official duties during the last years of the late Peishwa's Government; the essential assistance which you contributed, both by your presence and counsels, to the successful termination of the war in the Deccan; and the able measures which you adopted for rendering the unavoidable extension of British power the source of unknown felicity to the inhabitants of the conquered territories.

Of the manner in which you have presided over the Government of this Presidency during the last eight years, it would not become us to express circumstantially the opinion which we have formed; not it is necessary, as we doubt not that it will receive from the proper authorities that distinguished approbation to which it is for many causes so justly entitled. But we may be allowed to observe, that during this period, commerce has been encouraged by the considerate attention and liberal support with which every suggestion for the convenience of the mercantile community has been at all times entertained. The Civil administration has been most materially improved in all its branches, and these improvements have been rendered of permanent utility by a revision of the Code of Civil Regulations, and by the zeal to acquire an acquaintance with the native languages, customs, and laws which your enlightened measures and discriminating patronage have excited in the Junior Civil Servants. Nor have the Military and Marine services benefited in a less degree, since in them likewise have been introduced important ameliorations in every department, and the comfort and accommodation of the troops and seamen have been ensured by a judicious and unexampled liberality. In consequence also of the erection of Churches, the consideration evinced for the interests of religion, and the successful measures adopted for the education of the children of Europeans, Christianity has been enabled to diffuse most efficaciously through these territories its benign influence. To your wise and extended views, therefore, must be principally ascribed the increased prosperity of this presidency; and gratifying must it be to you to be convinced that you have not only thus materially contributed to render this portion of the British Dominions of so much greater importance to the mother country, but that you have also taught its Native subjects, from this result having been produced by essential ameliorations in their condition, to appreciate and admire the unwonted benefits which they enjoy under the British Government.

We are at the same time persuaded that the recollection of none of the liberal and enlightened measures which you have originated and promoted, will afford you a more lasting gratification than those which have been adopted for the extension of moral and intellectual improvement amongst the Native inhabitants. For it may be confidently expected from the prosperous commencement of the endeavours now exerting for this purpose that they will be ultimately crowned with success. But how unavailing would these efforts have proved, had it not been for the animating support with which you have so constantly encouraged and protected them! As, however the Native gentlemen have determined to testify, in a manner the most appropriate the high respect and admiration with which they regard your character, and the grateful sense which they entertain of the numerous and invaluable advantages which the Native subjects of this presidency have derived from your auspicious government, any further remarks on this point would be superfluous.

It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that we now address to you these few expressions of our unfeigned and heartfelt respect, esteem, and admiration. We rejoice that after an absence of thirty years, and after displaying in the highest and most important situations those private virtues and public qualifications with which you are so peculiarly distinguished, you are about to be restored to your home and your friends and to that country on which you reflect so much lustre, and which, we trust, may still benefit by your

(Continued in the Second Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st 1827.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

sied she should rise to a dignity greater than that of a Queen, yet fall from it before he death. * This was one of those vague auguries, delivered at random by fools or impostors, which the caprice of fortune sometimes matches with a corresponding and conforming event. But without trusting to the African sibyl's prediction, Buonaparte may have formed his match under the auspices of ambition as well as love. The marrying Madame Beauharnois was a mean of uniting his fortune with those of Barras and Tallien, the first of whom governed France as one of the Directors: and the last, from talents and political connexions, had scarcely inferior influence. He had already deserved well of them for his conduct on the Day of the Sections, but he required their countenance to rise still higher: and without derogating from the bride's merits, we may suppose her influence in their society corresponded with the views of her lover. It is, however, certain that he always regarded her with peculiar affection; that he reposed on her fate, which he considered as linked with and strengthening his own; and reposed, besides, considerable confidence in Josephine's tact and address in political business. She had at all times the art of mitigating his temper, and turning aside the hasty determination of his angry moments, not by directly opposing, but by gradually parrying and disarming them. It must be added to her great praise, that she was always a willing and often a successful advocate, in the cause of humanity.

"They were married 9th March, 1796; and the dowry of the bride was the chief command of the Italian armies, a scene which opened a full career to the ambition of the youthful General. Buonaparte remained with his wife only three days after his marriage, hastened to see his family, who were still at Marseilles, and having enjoyed the pleasure of exhibiting himself as a favourite of fortune in the city which he had lately left in the capacity of an indigent adventurer, proceeded rapidly to commence the career to which Fate called him, by placing himself at the head of the Italian army."—*pp.* 80—84.

"When peace returns, it brings back the domestic affections, and affords the means of indulging them. Buonaparte was yet a bridegroom, though he had now been two years married and upwards. A part of his correspondence with his bride has been preserved, †

"* A lady of high rank, who happened to live for some time in the same convent at Paris, where Josephine was also a pensioner, or boarder, heard her mention the prophecy, and told it herself to the author, just about the time of the Italian expedition, when Buonaparte was beginning to attract notice. Another clause is usually added to the prediction—that the party whom it concerned should die in an hospital, which was afterwards explained as referring to Malmaison. This the author did not hear from the same authority. The lady mentioned used to speak in the highest terms of the simple manners and great kindness of Madame Beauharnois."

"† It is published in *A Tour through the Netherlands, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and France, in the Years* 1821-2, by Charles Tennant, Esq. Longman and Co., London, 2 vols. 8vo. Auto-graphs of the letters are given, and there seems no reason to doubt their authority. The following may serve as a specimen, and will, perhaps, confirm the opinion of a great lawyer, that love-letters seem the most unutterable nonsense in the world to all but the person who writes, and the party who receives them:—

"'By what art is it that you have been able to captivate all my faculties, and to concentrate in yourself my moral existence? It is a magic, my sweet love, which will finish only with my life. To live for Josephine—there is the history of my life. I am trying to reach you—I am dying to be near you. Fool that I am, I do not perceive that I increase the distance between us. What lands, what countries separate us! What a time before you read these weak expressions of a troubled soul, in which you reign! Ah! my adorable wife, I know not what fate awaits me, but if it keep me much longer from you, it will be insupportable—my courage will not go so far. There was a time when I was proud of my courage; and sometimes, when contemplating on the ills that man could do me, on the fate which destiny could reserve for me, I fixed my eyes steadfastly on the most unheard of misfortunes without a frown—without alarm; but now the idea that my Josephine may be unwell—the idea that she may be ill—and, above all, the cruel, the fatal thought, that she may love me less, withers my soul, stops my blood, renders me sad, cast down, and leaves me not even the courage of fury and depair. Formerly I used to say to myself, men could not hurt him who could die without regret; but now, to die without being loved by thee, to die without that certainty, is the torment of hell—it is the lively and striking image of absolute annihilation: I feel as if I were stifled, My incomparable companion, thou whom fate has destined to make along with me the painful journey of life, the day on which I shall cease to possess thy heart will be the day on which parched nature will be to me without warmth or vegetation.

"'I stop, my sweet love; my soul is sad—my body is fatigued—my head is giddy—men disgust me—I ought to hate them:—they separate me from my beloved.

"'I am at Port Maurice, near Oneille: tomorrow I shall be at Albenga; the two armies are in motion. We are endeavouring to deceive each other; victory to the most skilful! I am pretty well satisfied with Beaulieu. If he alarm me much, he is a better man than his predecessor. I shall beat him, I hope, in good style. Do not be uneasy—love me as your eyes; but that is not enough—as yourself, more than yourself, than your thought—your mind—your sight—your all. Sweet love, forgive me,—I am sinking. Nature is weak for him who feels strongly, for him whom you love!'"

and gives a curious picture of a temperament as fiery in love as in war. The language of the conqueror, who was disposing of states at his pleasure, and defeating the most celebrated commanders of the time, is as enthusiastic as that of an Arcadian. We cannot suppress the ruth, that (in passages which we certainly shall not quote) it carries a tone of indelicacy which, notwithstanding the intimacy of the married state, an English husband would not use, nor an English wife consider as the becoming expressions of connubial affection. There seems no doubt, however, that the attachment which these letters indicate was perfectly sincere, and on one occasion at least it was chivalrously expressed;—'Wurmser shall buy dearly the tears which he makes you shed!'

"It appears from this correspondence that Josephine had rejoined her husband under the guardianship of Junot, when he returned from Paris, after having executed his mission of delivering to the Directory, and representatives of the French people, the banners and colours taken from Beaulieu. In December, 1796, Josephine was at Genoa, where she was received with studied magnificence, by those in that ancient state who adhered to the French interest, and where, to the scandal of the rigid Catholics, the company continued assembled, at a ball given by Monsieur de Serva, till a late hour on Friday morning, despite the presence of a senator having in his pocket, but not venturing to enforce, a decree of the Senate for the better observation of the fast-day upon the occasion. These, however, were probably only occasional visits; but after the signature of the treaty of Leoben, and during the various negociations which took place before it was finally adjusted, as ratified at Campo Formio, Josephine, lived in domestic society with her husband, at the beautiful seat, or rather palace, of Montebello.

"This villa, celebrated from the important negotiation of which it was the scene, is situated a few leagues from Milan, on a gently sloping hill, which commands an extensive prospect over the fertile plains of Lombardy. The ladies of the highest rank, as well as those celebrated for beauty and accomplishments.—all, in short, who could add charms to society,—were daily paying their homage to Josephine, who received them with a felicity of address which seemed as if she had been born for exercising the high courtesies that devolved upon the wife of so distinguished a person as Napoleon.

"Negotiations proceeded amid gaiety and pleasure. The various ministers and envoys of Austria, of the Pope, of the King of Naples and Sardinia, of the Duke of Parma, of the Swiss Cantons, of several of the Princes of Germany,—the throng of generals, of persons in authority, of deputies of towns,—with the daily arrival and despatch of numerous couriers, the bustle of important business, mingled with *fêtes* and entertainments, with balls and with hunting parties,—gave the picture of a splendid court, and the assemblage was called accordingly, by the Italians, the Court of Montebello. It was such in point of importance; for the deliberations agitated there were to regulate the political relations of Germany, and decide the fate of the King of Sardinia, of Switzerland, of Venice, of Genoa; all destined to hear from the voice of Napoleon, the terms on which their national existence was to be prolonged or terminated.

Montebello was not less the abode of pleasure. The sovereigns of this diplomatic and military court made excursions to the Lago Maggiore, to Lago di Como, to the Borromean islands, and occupied at pleasure the villas which surround those delicious regions. Every town, every village, desired to distinguish itself by some peculiar mark of homage and respect to him whom they then named the Liberator of Italy. These expressions are in a great measure those of Napoleon himself, who seems to have looked back on this period of his life with warmer recollections of pleasurable enjoyment than he had experienced on any other occasion.

"It was probably the happiest time of his life. Honour, beyond that of a crowned head, was his own, and had the full relish of novelty to a mind which two or three years before was pining in obscurity. Power was his, and he had not experienced its cares and risks; high hopes were formed of him by all around, and he had not yet disappointed them. He was in the flower of youth, and married to the woman of his heart. Above all, he had the glow of hope, which was marshalling him even to more exalted dominion; and he had not yet become aware that possession brings satiety, and that all earthly desires and wishes terminate, when fully attained, in vanity and vexation of spirit."—*Vol.* iii. *pp.* 326—331.

"There is perhaps no part of the varied life of the wonderful person of whom we treat, more deeply interesting, than the change which took place in his domestic establishment shortly after the peace of Vienna. The main causes of that change are strongly rooted in human nature, but there were others which arose out of Napoleon's peculiar situation. The desire of posterity—of being represented long after our own earthly career is over, by those who derive their life and condition in society from, us is deeply rooted in our species. In all ages and countries, children are accounted a blessing, barrenness a misfortune at least, if not a curse. This desire of maintaining a posthumous connexion with the world, through the medium of our descendants, is increased, when there is property or rank to be inherited; and, however vain the thought, there are few to which men cling with such sincere fondness, as the prospect of bequeathing to their children's children the fortunes they have inherited from their fathers, or acquired by their own industry. There is kindness as well as some vanity in the feeling; for the attachment which we bear to the children whom we see and love, naturally flows downward to their lineage, whom we may never see. The love of distant posterity is in some degree the metaphysics of natural affection.

"It was impossible that the founder of so vast an empire as that of Napoleon could be insensible to a feeling which is so deeply grafted in our nature, as to influence the most petty proprietor of a house and a few acres—it is of a character to be felt in proportion to the extent of the inheritance; and so viewed, there never existed in the world before, and, it is devoutly to be hoped, will never be again permitted by Providence to arise, a power so extensive, so formidable as Napoleon's. Immense as it was, it had been, moreover, the work of his own talents; and, therefore, he must have anticipated, with the greater pain, that the system perfected by so much labour and blood, should fall to pieces on the death of him by whom it had been erected, or that the reins of empire should be grasped after that even 'by some unlineal hand,'

"'No son of his succeeding.'

The drop of gall which the poet describes so naturally as imbittering the cup of the Usurper of Scotland, infused, there is no doubt, its full bitterness into that of Napoleon.

"The sterility of the Empress Josephine was now rendered by the course of nature, an irremediable evil, over which she mourned in hopeless distress; and conscious on what precarious circumstances the continuance of their union seemed now to depend, she gave way occasionally to fits of jealous, yess excited, according to Napoleon, by personal attachment, than by suspicion that her influence over her husband's mind might be diminished, in case of his having offspring by some paramour.

"She turned her thoughts to seek a remedy, and exerted her influence over her husband, to induce him to declare some one his successor, according to the unlimited powers vested in him by the Imperial constitution. In the selection, she naturally endeavoured to direct his choice towards his step-son, Eugene Beauharnois, her own son by her first marriage; but this did not meet Buonaparte's approbation. A child the son of his brother Louis, by Hortense Beauharnois, appeared, during its brief existence, more likely to become the destined heir of this immense inheritance, Napoleon seemed attached to the boy; and when he manifested any spark of childish spirit, rejoiced in the sound of the drum, or showed pleasure in looking upon arms and the image of war, he is said to have exclaimed, 'There is a child fit to succeed, perhaps to surpass me'

"The fixing his choice on an heir so intimately connected with herself, would have secured the influence of Josephine, as much as it could receive assurance from any thing save bearing her husband issue herself; but she was not long permitted to enjoy this prospect. The son of Louis and Hortense died of a disorder incident to childhood; and thus was broken, while yet a twig, the shoot, that, growig to maturity, might, have been reckoned on as the stay of an empire. Napoleon showed the deepest grief, but Josephine sorrowed as one who had no hope.

"Yet, setting aside her having the misfortune to bear him no issue, the claims of Josephine on her husband's affections were as numerous as could be possessed by a wife. She had shared his more lowly fortunes, and, by her management and address during his absence in Egypt, had paved the way for the splendid success which he had attained on his return. She had also done much to render his government popular, by softening the sudden and fierce bursts of passion to which his temperament induced him to give way. No one could understand, like Josephine, the peculiarities of her husband's temper—no one dared, like her, to encounter his displeasure, rather than not advise him for his better interest.—no one could possess such opportunities of watching the fit season for intercession—and no one, it is allowed on all hands, made a more prudent or a more beneficent use of the opportunities she enjoyed. The character of Buonaparte, vehement by temper, a soldier by education, and invested by Fortune with the most despotic power, required peculiarly the moderating influence of such a mind, which could interfere without intrusion, and remonstrate without offence.

"To maintain this influence over her husband, Josephine made not only unreluctantly, but eagerly, the greatest personal sacrifices. In all the rapid journies which he performed, she was his companion. No obstacle of road or weather was permitted to interfere with her departure. However sudden the call, the Empress was ever ready; however untimely the hour, her carriage was in instant attendance. The influence which she maintained by the sacrifice of her personal comforts, was used for the advancement of her husband's best interests—the relief of those who were in distress, and the averting the consequences of hasty resolutions, formed in a moment of violence or irritation.

"Besides her considerable talents, and her real beneficence of disposition, Josephine was possessed of other ties over the mind of her husband. The mutual passion which had subsisted between them for many years, if its warmth had subsided, seems to have left behind affectionate remembrances and mutual esteem. The grace and dignity with which Josephine played her part in the imperial pageant, was calculated to gratify the pride of Napoleon, which might have been shocked at seeing the character of Empress discharged with less ease and adroitness; for her temper and manners enabled her, as one, early accustomed to the society of persons of political influence, to conduct herself with singular dexterity in the intrigues of the splendid and busy court where she filled so important a character. Lastly, it is certain that Buonaparte, who, like many of those that affect to despise superstition, had a reserve of it in his own bosom, believed that his fortunes were indissolubly connected with those of Josephine; and loving her as she deserved to be beloved, he held his union with her the more intimate, that there was attached to it, he thought, a spell affecting his own destinies, which had ever seemed most predominant when they had received the recent influence of Josephine's presence.

"Notwithstanding all these mutual ties, it was evident to the politicians of the Tuileries, that whatever attachment and veneration for the Empress Napoleon might profess and feel, it was likely in the long run to give way to the eager desire of a lineal succession, to which he might bequeath his splendid inheritance. As age advanced, every year weakened, though in an imperceptible degree, the influence of the Empress, and must have rendered more eager the desire of her husband to form a new alliance, while he was yet at a period of life enabling him to hope he might live to train to maturity the expected heir.

"Fouche, the Minister of Police, the boldest political intriguer of his time, discovered speedily to what point the Emperor must ultimately arrive, and seems to have meditated ensuring his own power and continuance in favour, by taking the *inititative* in a measure, in which, perhaps, Napoleon might be ashamed to break the ice in person. Sounding artfully his master's disposition, Fouche was able to discover that the Emperor was struggling betwixt the supposed political advantages to be derived from a new matrimonial union on the one hand, and, on the other, love for his present consort, habits of society which particularly attached him to Josephine, and the species of superstition which we have already noticed. Having been able to conjecture the state of the Emperor's inclinations, the crafty

councillor determined to make Josephine herself the medium of suggesting to Buonaparte the measure of her own divorce, and his second marriage, as a sacrifice necessary to consolidate the empire, and complete the happiness of the Emperor.

"One evening at Fontainbleau, as the Empress was returning from mass, Fouche detained her in the embrasure of a window in the gallery, while with an audacity almost incomprehensible, he explained, with all the alleviating qualifications his ingenuity could suggest, the necessity of a sacrifice, which he represented as equally sublime and inevitable. The tears gathered in Josephine's eyes her colour came and went—her lips swelled—and the least which the councillor had to fear, was his advice having brought on a severe nervous affection. She commanded her emotions, however, sufficiently to ask Fouche, with a faltering voice whether he had any commission to hold such language to her. He replied in the negative and said that he had only ventured on such an insinuation from his having predicted with certainty what must necessarily come to pass; and from his desire to turn her attention to what so nearly concerned her glory and happiness.

"In consequence of this interview, an impassioned and interesting scene is said to have taken place betwixt Buonaparte and his consort, in which he naturally and truly disavowed the communication of Fouche, and attempted by every means in his power to dispel her apprehensions. But he refused to dismiss Fouche, when she demanded it as the punishment due to that minister's audacity, in tampering with her feelings; and this refusal alone might have convinced Josephine, that though ancient habitual affection might for a time maintain its influence in the nuptial chamber, it must at length give way before the suggestions of political interest, which were sure to predominate in the cabinet. In fact, when the idea had once been started, the chief objection was removed, and Buonaparte, being spared the pain of directly communicating the unkind and ungrateful proposal to Josephine, had now only to afford her time to familiarize herself with the idea of a divorce, as that which political combinations rendered invitable.

"The communication of Fouche was made before Napoleon undertook his operations in Spain; and by the time of the meeting at Erfurt, the divorce seems to have been a matter determined, since the object of a match betwixt Buonaparte and one of the Archduchesses, the possibility of which had been anticipated as far back as the treaty of Tilsit, was resumed, seriously treated of, and if not received with cordiality by the Imperial family of Russia, was equally far from being rejected. The reigning Empress and the Empress Mother were, however, opposed to it. The ostensible motive was, as we have elswhere said, the difference of religion; but these high-minded princesses rejected the alliance chiefly on account of the personal character of the suitor. And although it must have been managed with the greatest secrecy imaginable, it seems probable that the idea of substituting an Archduchess of Austria for her whose hand was refused him, was started in the course of the treaty of Schoenbrun, and had its effects in procuring lenient terms for the weaker party. Napoleon himself says, that he renounced his purpose of dismembering Austria when his marriage was fixed upon. But the conditions of peace were signed on the 14th of October, and therefore the motive which influenced Napoleon in granting them must have had existence previous to that period.

"Yet the contrary is boldly asserted. The idea of the match is said, to have been suggested by the Austrian Government at a later period, upon understanding that difficulties had occurred in Napoleon's negotiation for a matrimonial alliance in the family of Alexander. Fouche ascribes the whole to the address of his own agent, the Compte de Narbonne, a Frenchman of the old school, witty, pliant, gay, well mannered, and insinuating, who was ambassador at Vienna in the month of January, 1810.

"But whether the successor of Josephine were or were not already determined upon, the measures for separating this amiable and interesting woman from him whose fortunes she had assisted to raise, and to whose person she was so much attached, were in full and public operation soon after her husband's return from the campaign of Wigram. Upon the 3d. of December, Buonaparte attended the solemn service of *Te Deum* for his victories. He was clad with unusual magnificence, wearing the Spanish costume, and displaying in his hat an enormous plume of feathers. The King of Saxony and Wurtemberg, who attended as his satellites on this occasion, were placed beside him in full uniform, and remained uncovered during the ceremony.

"From the cathedral, Napoleon passed to the opening of the Legislative Body, and boasted, in the oration he addressed to them, of the victories which he had achieved, and the trophies which he had acquired; nay, he vaunted of his having re-united Tuscany to the empire, —as if the spoiling the inoffensive and unresisting widow and orphan could ever be a legitimate subject of triumph. From the existing affairs of Spain, no direct reason for gratulation could be derived; but when Napoleon could no longer claim praise for things as they presently stood, he was profuse in his promises of a rapid change to the better, and spoke as a prophet when he ceased to be the reporter of agreeable facts.

"When I, he said, 'show myself on the other side of the Pyrenees, the terrified Leopard shall plunge into the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat, and destruction. The triumph of my arms shall be that of the Genius of Good over the Genius of Evil, of moderation, order, and morals, over civil war, anarchy, and the malevolent passions.' With such fair colouring will ambition and injustice attempt to screen their purposes. A poetical reply from Monsieur des Fontanes assured the Emperor that whatever was connected with him must arise to grandeur, whatever was subjected to any other influence was threatened with a speedy fall. It was therefore necessary, "to submit to your ascendancy, whose counsels are at, once recommended by heroism and by policy. To this speech Buonaparte made a rejoinder, in which, resuming the well-worn themes of his own praises, he alluded to the obstacles which he had surmounted, and concluded, 'I and my family will always know how to sacrifice our most tender affections to the interests and welfare of the Great Nation.' These concluding words, the meaning of which was already guessed by all who belonged to the court were soon no riddle to the public in general.

"Two days afterwards. Napoleon made Josephine acquainted with the cruel certainty, that the separation was ultimately determined upon. But not the many months which had passed since the subject was first touched upon by Fouche—not the conviction which she must have long since received from various quarters, that the measure was unalterably resolved upon, could strengthen her to hear the tongue of her beloved husband announce what was in fact, though not in name a sentence of repudiation. She fell into a long and profound swoon. Napoleon was much affected, but his resolution was taken, and could not be altered. The preparations for the separation went on without delay.

"On the 15th of December, just ten days after the official communication of her fate had been given to the Empress, Napoleon and Josephine appeared in presence of the Arch-Chancellor, the family of Napoleon, the principal officers of state,—in a word, the full imperial Council. In this assembly. Napoleon stated the deep national interest which required that he should have successors of, his own body, the heirs of his love for his people, to occupy the throne on which Providence had placed him, He informed them, that he had for several years renounced the hope of having children by his well-beloved Empress Josephine; and therefore he had resolved to subject the feelings of his heart to the good of the state, and desire the dissolution of their marriage. He was, he said, but 40 years old, and might well hope to live to train up such children as Providence might send him, in his own sentiments and arts of government. Again he dwelt on the truth and tenderness of his beloved spouse, his partner during 15 years of happy union. Crowned as she had been by his own hand, he desired she should retain the rank of Empress during her life.

"Josephine arose, and with a faltering voice, and eyes suffered with tears, expressed in a few words sentiments similar to those of her husband. The Imperial pair then demanded from the Arch-Chancellor a written instrument in evidence of their mutual desire of separation; and it was granted accordingly, in all due form with the authority of the Council.

"The Senate were next assembled; and on the 16th of December pronounced a consultum, or decree, authorizing the separation of the Emperor and Empress, and assuring to Josephine a dowry of 2,000,000 of francs, and the rank of Empress during her life. Addresses were voted to both the Imperial parties, in which all possible changes were rung on the duty of subjecting our dearest affections to the public good; and the conduct of Buonaparte, in exchanging his old consort for a young one, was proclaimed a sacrifice, for which the eternal love of the French people could alone console his heart.

"The union of Napoleon and Josephine being thus abrogated by the supreme civil power, it only remained to procure the intervention of the spiritual authorities. The Arch-Chancellor, duly authorized by the Imperial pair, presented a request for this purpose to the diocesan of the officiality, or ecclesiastcal court of Paris, who, did not hesitate to declare the marriage dissolved, assigning, however, no reason for such their doom. They announced it, indeed, as conforming to the decrees of councils, and the usages of the Gallican church—a proposition which would have cost the learned and reverend officials much trouble, if they had been required to make it good either by argument or authority.

"When this sentence had finally dissolved their union, the Emperor retired to St. Cloud, where he lived in seclusion for some days. Josephine, on her part, took up her residence in the beautiful villa of Malmaison, near St. Germains. Here she principally dwelt for the remaining years of her life, which were just prolonged to see the first fall of her husband, —an event which might have been averted had he been content to listen more frequently to her lessons of moderation. Her life was chiefly spent in cultivating the fine arts, of which she collected some beautiful specimens, and in pursuing the science of botany: but especially in the almost daily practice of acts of benevolence and charity, of which the English *dètenus*, of whom there were several at St. Germains, frequently shared the benefit. Napoleon visited her very frequently and always treated her with the respect to which she was entitled. He added also to her dowry a third million of francs, that she might feel no inconvenience from the habits of expense in which it was her foible to be addicted.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from the first sheet)

pre-eminent abilities, but we lament the privation of that affable, pleasing, and instructive intercourse which has afforded us so much gratification, of that animating and discriminating encouragement which has excited zeal in all ranks, and of those commanding abilities which have promoted with such success the welfare and prosperity of this Presidency. Under such impressions we can only alleviate the profound regret occasioned by your departure, by uniting in sincere and earnest wishes that you may long enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness and by assuring you that our breasts will ever be inspired by these sentiments, which our words have so inadequately conveyed.

In order, also, to perpetuate by ostensible memorials the remembrance of these sentiments, and of the causes which have produced them, permit us to request that you would allow your statue to be sculptured in marble, in order that it may be erected in a suitable place in Bombay, and to solicit your acceptance of a service of plate, which will be prepared and presented to you in England.

We have the honor to be.

Hon'ble Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servants,

THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Chairman.*

Followed by about 200 signatures.

BOMBAY,
5TH NOVEMBER 1827.

MR. ELPHINSTONES REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH INHABITANTS.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive the honor conferred on me with gratitude proportioned to my respect for the intelligent and enlightened community from which it comest.

My long acquaintance with this establishment, while it renders your kindness particularly grateful to my feelings, enables me also to appreciate the value of your opinion, and renders the present an occasion of pride and gratification of which I shall never lose the impression. Qualified as you are from your character and situation to judge of my public measures, the approbation you have conferred on them is the highest reward I could receive.

Nor in this avowal of the satisfaction which I derive from your applause, do I forget how small a share I can individaally claim in the proceedings that have called it forth. Much is due to the able and estimable colleagues with whom I have been associated in the Government, and much to the circumstances under which I entered on my duties

Placed at the head of an establishment which was rapidly rising in importance and increasing in extent, I found an impulse in all classes that must under any guidance have led to striking improvement. In the Civil service I found an enlarged and liberal inclination to adapt our institutions to the peculiarity of our situation, and to conciliate even the prejudices of a people unaccustomed to our rule and averse to many of our most favorite maxims of Government. I found the army characterised by a spirit of discipline, order and forbearance calculated beyond all other means to gain the affections of the countries which its valor had subdued. In all branches of the service, and in all members of the British Community, I met with the same zeal for the honor of the Nation and the same expanded wish to promote the welfare of the people with whom our conquest had connected us.

In enumerating the different improvements that have taken place since I have been in the Government, you strongly recal my obligations to the gentlemen by whose talents, industry and ability those measures have been brought forward and matured, and who owe little to me but for an anxious desire to encourage their labors, and to profit by the light that resulted from their enquiries and experience.

Interested as I am in the success of those institutions and in the prosperity of this Presidency. I cannot but feel the liveliest pleasure when I reflect on the hands to which both are now committed. The versatile talents and solid judgment of my successor, his varied experience, his thorough knowledge of the natives and of mankind, combined as they are with a kindness and benevolence that cannot be surpassed, afford a certainty of rapid advance and improvement to every part of an establishment, in which I shall never cease to take the deepest and most anxious interest.

I should be devoid of all feeling if I were insensible to the expression of personal esteem which you have added to your commendation of my official conduct. It comes from a body of whose applause I may well be proud, and from individuals for whom I shall retain while I live the sincerest sentiments of respect and of attachment.

I accept with a due sense of the honor, the splendid testimonials by which you propose to perpetuate the recollection of the sentiments which you have now expressed. I cannot but set the highest value on a distinction which serves to commemorate my connexion with this establisment, and to record the honorable judgment which you have passed on my services.

M. ELPHINSTONE,

ADDRESS OF THE ARCHDEACON AND CLERGY.

To

THE HONORABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE &c.

HON. SIR.

We the Archdeacon and Clergy of the established Church of England and Ireland in the Presidency of Bombay, beg leave to offer to your Excellency the testimony of our unfeigned respect and attachment, and to express the regret which we feel in the anticipation of your intended return to Europe.

It is not because we do not cordially participate in those feelings which must naturally prompt the desire of revisiting the land of our birth, that we view your approaching departure with regret: it is, that which the eminent stations which you have successively filled, and particularly that of the Government of Bombay, have served to display a character which has excited our admiration and gained our esteem, we are thus rendered more sensibly alive to the loss which we shall sustain.

Our more peculiar province on this occasion is to offer our sincere thanks for the kind attention which you have uniformly shewn towards the interests of the Church and its establishments, as well as to the cause of general education—When we compare their present state with what they were when you assumed the government, we see enough to ensure you our lasting gratitude.

Uniting heartily in the sentiments expressed by the general voice of the community, we offer our fervent prayers to Almighty God, that He may bring you in health and safety to your native land, where we doubt not the honours which you have so fully merited await you.

We remain,

Honorable Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient Servants.

(Signed) J. HAWTAYNE Archdeacon.
H. DAVIES,
T. CARR.
E. MAINWARING,
S. PAYNE
F. WEBBER,
A. GOOD,
S. WARDE,
C. JACKSON,
R. Y. KEAYS,
J. E. DENHAM,
H. JEFFREYS.

*** The time did not admit of the reply of the Reverend J. Gray, the Chaplain at Cutch.—Mr. M. Davies has sent in his cordial concurrence.

MR. ELPHINSTONES REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE ARCHDEACON AND CLERGY.

VENERABLE SIR, AND REVEREND GENTLEMEN.

The honour which you have just conferred on me is rendered doubly valuable by the hands from which it came.

The reverence which we are accustomed to pay to the Clergy in our own country is due to the Members of the Church in India, on additional and peculiar grounds. The difficulties, privations and obstructions, with which they have to contend are multiplied by many causes; while the importance of their example is increased from the nature of the European Society, and from the effect which their demeanour must have in communicating an impression of our faith to the innumerable natives by whom they are every where surrounded.

In circumstances so arduous as these, it must reflect honour on the Clergy of this establishment, that their conduct commands the highest respect of the community, and that their influence has an undoubted tendency to raise the character of the nation, and to maintain the dignity of our religion.

From persons so justly estimable, the favourable terms which you have been pleased to apply to me, cannot but afford me the utmost gratification.

It would give me great satisfaction to think that it had ever been in my power to forward the interests or facilitate the duties of a body so well entitled to the acknowledgments of the Government, for its zeal and exertions in promoting moral and religious improvement, and for the discretion with which it avoids all offence to the Natives in the earnest discharge of duties, which its particular situation render as delicate as they are important.

I accept, with respect and gratitude the warm and benevolent wishes which you have expressed in my favour. I beg you to believe that I cordially and sincerely return them, and it will ever afford me the greatest pleasure to hear of your individual happiness, and of the prosperity of the establishment.

M. ELPHINSTONE.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE PRINCES, CHIEFS &C.

To

THE HONORABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, LATE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

HONORABLE SIR,

We, the Native Princes, chiefs, gentlemen, and inhabitants of Bombay its dependencies and allied Territories, cannot contemplate your approaching departure from this country, without endeavouring to express however faintly, the most profound and lasting regret which has been occasioned in our minds by your resignation of the Government of this Presidency. For, until you became Commissioner in the Deccan and Governor of Bombay, never had we been enabled to appreciate correctly the invaluable benefits which the British dominion is calculated to diffuse throughout the whole of India. But having beheld with admiration, for so long a period, the affable and encouraging manners, the freedom from prejudice, the consideration at all times evinced for the interests and welfare of the people of this country, the regard shewn to their ancient customs and laws, the constant endeavours to extend amongst them the inestimable advantages of intellectual and moral improvement, the commanding abilities applied to ensure permanent ameliorations in the condition of all classes and to promote their prosperity on the soundest principles, by which your private and public conduct has been so preeminently distinguished has led us to consider the British influence and government as the most important and desirable blessing which the Supreme Being could have bestowed on our Native land.

To particularize all the acts of your Government which are so justly entitled to applause is beyond our power. But we may

nture to remark that in the former pos-
sions of this Presidency and the Territo-
s of its Allies the beneficial effects of your
spicious administration have been evinced
the correction of abuses, the introduction
essential improvements into all the civil
partments, and by the consequently in-
eased security and welfare of the people.
Goozrat, and the Territories of the Bri-
h Allies there situated, in consequence of
our wise and extended views, various dis-
icts which had long remained almost waste
ave been restored to cultivation; an im-
ortant change has been effected in the ha-
its of the predatory tribes; and effectual
eans having been adopted for repressing
utrages and preserving public security. the
ountry, from enjoying a tranquility, pro-
ection, and exemption from numerous charges,
eviously unknown, now presents an ap-
earance the most flourishing and gratifying.
In this island, also, the inhabitants can ne-
ver adequately express their grateful sense
of the salubrious and invaluble advantages
that have resulted from the judicious and
laudable liberality with which roads have
been formed, and an inexhaustible supply of
water has been provided by the excavation of
wells and tanks. It was, however, in the
Deccan that the most favourable opportunity
presented itself for your displaying with their
fullest lustre those high abilities of the states-
man, tempered with all the milder and en-
gaging virtues of the private individual, which
the historian will love to commemorate.
For, the conciliatory and benign manner in
which you divested conquest of all its terrors
and introduced the British power in the Dec-
can; the effectual means adopted to render
hostilities as little detrimental to the people as
possible; the solicitous attention shewn to the
interests and rights of all classes; the deli-
berate caution with which changes in the
ancient form of Government have been ef-
fected; and the enlightened measures adopted
for its administration, promise to ensure the
peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people.

Grateful however, as we are for the consi-
deration which has been evinced for our per-
sonal interests and prosperity, it is the liberal
and enlightened measures, which have been
adopted for communicating to the people, by
improved methods, a knowledge of literature,
science, and morality, that particularly de-
mand our most unfeigned and heartfelt ac-
knowledgments. To you, therefore, Honora-
ble Sir, we find it impossible to express our
gratitude in adequate terms; since, had it not
been for the animating support with which you
have so constantly encouraged and protected
them, the efforts to excite a desire and love of
intellectual and moral improvement, that have
commenced so prosperously and promise to be
crowned with ultimate success, must have
been altogether unavailing. But permit us
to acquaint you that, in order to evince
that we are ourselves fully presuaded
that no amelioration can be of more incal-
culable benefit to this country then the diffusion
amongst our children and countrymen of that
exten ive knowledge, those noble modes of think-
ing, those wise and liberal principles of go-
vernment and those sublime views of moral
rectitude by which the British are so emi-
nently distinguished, we have determined to rai-
se a Subscription amongst ourselves, which at
hes present moment amounts to upwards of two
Lacs of Rupees, for the purpose of founding
one or more professorships for teaching the
languages, literature, sciences, and moral phi-
losophy of Europe. Nor can we doubt that
you will be pleased to comply with our ear-
nest solicitation that we may be allowed to
honor these professorships, as a slight tes-
timony of our unceasing gratitude, with that name
which we so much revere and admire, and to
designate them as the "*Elphinstone Pro-
fessorships,*" and that you will permit your
portrait to be drawn by an able artist in En-
gland, in order that we may place it in the
rooms of the Native Education Society, as a
permanent memorial of the liberal and enlight-
ened founder and protector of that Socie-
ty.

But in presenting this sincere tribute of ap-
plause to the highly liberal and enlightened
principles by which your public conduct has
been so peculiarly characterized; it is your
private virtues which have so particularly ex-
cited our admiration gratitude and respect-
ful affection. For, the accessibility, the ab-
sence of all form, and the urbanity with which
you have always received persons of this country
of all classes, the courtesy with which you
have admitted them into your own parties,
and the affable and unrestrained manner
with which you have condescended to mix in
their society, can only be ascribed to those
amiable, generous, and high-minded sentiments
which shine so conspicuously in your every
word and action. The causes, therefore, which
now occasion our most profound and heartfelt
grief in consequence of being deprived of those
private virtues which have raised us in our
estimation and afforded us he utmost gratifica-
tion, and of those transcendent public abilities
which have so effectually promoted the wel-
fare and prosperity of our country, and ren-
dered every amelioration permanent by ensu-
ring the diffusion of intellectual and moral
improvement, are much too obvious to require
that we should in vain endeavor to convey
by words those feelings by which we are at
present so oppressed and overpowered. But
permit us to assure you that we all unite in
the most fervent prayer, that you may long
enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness in
the society of those friends and in the country
from which you have been so long separated;
and that the pleasing and grateful sentiments
which your private and public conduct have
inspired in our breasts will ever form the most
delightful object of our contemplation; that
the name of Elphinstone shall be the first that
our children shall learn to lisp; and that it
will be our proudest duty to preserve in-
delibly unto the latest posterity the fame of
so preeminent a benefactor to our country.

We have the honor to be.
Honorable Sir.
Your sincere well wishers and
Obedient servants.

(Sealed and Signed by His Highness the Raja of Sattara. and others the Native Princes. Chiefs and Gentlemen, Allies and subjects of the British Government of Bombay)

Bombay 15th November 1827.

MR. ELPHINSTONE'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE PRINCES. CHIEFS, &c.

GENTLEMEN.

Nothing could have afforded me higher satisfaction than the address with which you have been pleased to honor me on this occasion.

It records the opinion of a body, of whose esteem I have always been most desirous; and it relates to subjects, on which your approbation has peculiar value.

The first duty of an Indian Government (after securing the safety of the state) is to attend to the welfare of the Native population; and the most genuine proof that it has endeavoured to fulfil the charge, is to be found in the favorable opinion of an assemblage such as that by which I have had the honor to be addressed.

The known character of many of the individuals to whom I am indebted for this honor, and the high place which they hold in the estimation of the public, entitle them to be considered as the Representatives of all the dignity and worth of their Country. and add weight to the applause to which their own authority was sufficient to give the highest value.

On these grounds I must consider the present address as the most honorable testimony that could have been borne to my conduct, and must ever feel a high sense of the kindness of those by whom it is conferred.

If an earnest desire to promote the welfare of my native fellow subjects could alone have entitled me to the commendations you have bestowed. I should here conclude this part of my acknowledgment, in the confidence that the honor was not entirely undeserved; but as the success of all my endeavours, whenever they have been useful and efficacious, has has originated in the spirit and maxims of the British Govenment, of which I have been the humble instrument, I must ascribe to the beneficient influence of that Government a great portion of the feeling of which you have honored me by making me the object.

Impressed with the highest opinion of your loyalty and attachment to the British Government, and mindful of the occasions on which many of you have supported the interests of the Honorable Company, the authorities in Great Britain consider it is an imperative obligation to watch over your interests in return; nor is there any course by which their favor is so likely to be obtained as by contributing to your welfare and conciliating your good will.

Of its anxiety to promote the happiness of this part of its dominions the Honorable Company could not have given a more convincing proof than it has just afforded in the nomination of Sir J. Malcolm to the Government of this presidency.

Distinguished as that eminent person is for all the qualities of a soldier and a statesman, there is none for which he is more remarkable than for the esteem and attachment towards the natives of this Country, and there is no character in which he is more ambitious of appearing, than that of the friend of India.

In returning my grateful acknowledgments for the address which has now been presented to me, I should do little justice to my own feelings, if I could conclude without noticing the impression made on me by the manner in which your approbation is to be perpetuated. By associating the present mark of your good opinion with an institution promotive of the education of your Countrymen, you have increased beyond calculation the honor conferred on me while you have evinced an extent of wisdom, liberality, and public spirit, which shed a lustre over your own characters still more than upon mine. This measure, if properly pursued is worthy of the judgment and foresight with which many of you are eminently gifted, and tends to raise still higher the opinion, which I had already formed of your Community and to increase the respect and regard with which I shall ever remember the valuable persons of whom I am now to take my leave.

However far from this place the rest of my life may be spent, I beg you to be assured that the proofs I have received of your attachment shall never be forgotten, and that I shall never cease to feel the utmost solicitude respecting the progress of this part of the Empire, and for the improvement, prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,

On Wednesday last, the European part of the community gave a splendid Ball and Supper in honour of the Hon'ble M. ELPHINSTONE, the late Governor, at Mr. Newnham's bungalows on the Esplanade, which have long since gained a high character from the liberal feelings and respectability of their owner. At half past ten Mr. ELPHINSTONE, accompanied by the Hon'ble the Governor, was received by H E. the Commander in Chief, and the appointed Stewards, the flank companies of H. M. 6th Regiment acting as an honorary guard. To describe the party in detail is quite out of the question: suffice it to say, that in no instance that we have ever known were the whole arrangements more perfect. H. E. the Commander in Chief had been requested by the Gentleman who originated the party to preside, and no one could have shewn himself more fitted for the occasion. In a manly and feeling speech at the supper table he introduced Mr. ELPHINSTONE's name to those acclamations which have met him here, and will meet him in every land where honour and worth are respected. MR. ELPHINSTONE expressed his acknowledgments in a short but eloquent and animated speech, and proposed the health of the Ladies of Bombay, which was drank with enthusiasm. The health of the Hon. the Governor was drank with the most fervent applause, and he alluded, in reply, in happy terms, to the character of an old and distinguished friend, and to the former recollections which connected him with this Presidency. About two o'clock MR. ELPHINSTONE, surrounded by many of his old and approved friends, took leave of the party, and immediately embarked on board of the H. C. Cruizer Palinurus, which conveys him to Kossier. We have already said that nothing could surpass the arrangements for the party, which did the highest credit to all concerned.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st 1827

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY 7TH JUNE.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Viscount DUDLEY and WARD delivered a message from his Majesty, which was read as usual by the Lord Chancellor.

G. R.

His Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for the increasing expense of his Majesty's forces in Portugal, relies on the House of Lords for making provision accordingly. G. R.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH adverted to a question put by himself some time ago on the subject of the troops in Portugal, and observed, that his noble friend had answered by stating that negotiations were pending. He felt, on this occasion, a desire to know whether such negotiation had been concluded, and, if not concluded, whether it had arisen out of monies due for the support of our troops in Portugal? 2dly, Whether the Portuguese Government had consented to verify the accounts? also, whether money had been paid to the British Government, or carried to our account?

Viscount DUDLEY and WARD said it was his intention to lay the papers relating to the negotiation before the House, at the earliest opportunity. Of the second question put by the noble Lord, he could assure him, that it was intended to carry the money claimed for the support of the British troops to the credit of the English Government.

His Majesty's Message was then ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow, and the Lords were summoned on the occasion.

SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH pointed out an excess in the expenditure of secret service money, during the last four years, of 43,000*l.* in each year, beyond the expenditure of preceding years, and asked whether there was any objection to lay before the House an account of the secret service money made up to the latest period.

Viscount DUDLEY and WARD said, it was impossible for him to give the required explanation without going into details. The very nature of that expenditure differed from all other expenses. All other expenses should be as public as possible, but from the nature of secret expense it could not be communicated. If the persons having the expenditure of that money could not be trusted with a few thousands, it was the duty of any noble Lord to come forward with a motion declaring him unworthy to remain in office. At this period, when political changes led to a variety of rumours, one rumour called for a few observations. It had been asserted, that secret service money had been applied to what was called the "vile press" of the country. He could have no knowledge of secret service money prior to his coming into office, but he had made inquiry since he had been in office, and could assure their Lordships that the inspection of documents had left on his mind a strong private conviction that not one shilling of secret service money had gone into the channel suspected. The noble Viscount thought it necessary to state thus much in justice to the character of a person high in the state.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH replied, that when he made out a deficit of 32,000*l.* he considered himself entitled to ask the question. No conviction he might entertain of the public integrity of any public Minister ought to prevent a member of Parliament from doing his duty.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY asked, whether there was any objection to explain what part of the secret service money had been applied to persons in the Foreign Department.

Viscount DUDLEY and WARD said, he should remain silent from a sense of public duty.

FRIDAY 8TH JUNE.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Lord DUDLEY and WARD moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message relative to Portugal. He did not mean to enter into the details of that measure, which had met with the sanction of that House. It was approved too by a noble Duke, to whom the country was so much indebted for the support he gave it as a counseller of his Majesty, and by the exercise of his arms. He hoped that the time was not far distant, when such a change would be effected that they might withdraw troops from Portugal, with the assurance that the same necessity which obliged them to go would not oblige them to return. It should be understood that the troops were not sent there for one purpose, afterwards to support another, and then another? that they were not sent either to support Constitutional Portugal, nor to annoy despotic Spain, but they were sent to uphold our ancient ally, to whom we were bound by treaty; and further by expediency—(hear, hear)—more important perhaps than the treaty itself. He had been asked to lay the papers before the House; and he might perhaps have refused to do so on the general responsibility of the Government, without accompanying that refusal with any observation; but he would put it to the House, whether it would be wise, if negotiations were still pending, to publish those papers which contained what were the grounds of complaint. The noble Lords concluded with moving the following as an answer to his Majesty:—"The House of Lords return thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Message, and assure him of the perfect concurrence of the House, to enable him to provide for any additional expenses that might be necessary for the support of his Majesty's troops in Portugal."

Earl GREY fully concurred in the concluding observation of the noble Lord but regretted so much time had elapsed without a favourable termination of the negociations. He felt much anxiety as to the issue when he reflected on the sum now asked for; he could not think half a million was required solely for the maintenance of troops at present in Portugal, not 5,000 men; for the support of which he was informed 200,000*l.* a year would be sufficient. That sum was already provided by the usual grant for the maintenance of the army. It might be said there were extraordinary expenses; 60,000*l.* however, would be equal to these. If he did not oppose the present motion it was because he did not wish to throw obstacles in the way of the completion of the negociations. He was one of those who did not think the *casus fœderis* had been quite made out: but he might have approved the measure if it had been adopted as necessary to support the threatened independence of Portugal, and to take steps to prevent France from gaining too extensive a hold in the Peninsula. The embarrassment we were now in, was the result of our not taking more decided steps to prevent the invasion of Spain by France It was singular that the reason given for the occupation of Spain should be the protection of his Catholic Majesty from the opposition of a Constitutional party, while that given for the occupation of Portugal was the necessity for supporting the Constitutional party there. These, however, were the natural consequences of States abandoning a straight-forward and liberal policy.

Lord GODERICH assured the noble Earl no increase of the force in Portugal was contemplated. The noble Earl had underrated the the sum required for the support of our troops. If that sum could have been ascertained, it might have been moved in the other House, in the usual way of supplies for the army, when all the details would have been gone into.—The Address was then agreed to—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY JUNE 8TH.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

On the motion of Mr. CANNING, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Mr. CANNING moved that the King's Message should be read. It was read accordingly.

"George R.

"His Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense which may arise on account of His Majesty's forces in Portugal and relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, trusts, that they will make provisions accordingly.

"G. R."

Mr. CANNING.—On a former evening, when he had brought forward his statement of the financial condition of the country, he had taken the liberty of informing the committee that he should have to call upon it for an additional vote of credit of 500,000*l.* to the Government, for the purpose of meeting the contingent expenses of the further continuance of His Majesty's forces in Portugal. The grounds on which those forces were sent to Portugal had been so fully explained to the house, and so nearly unanimously approved by it, that he held it unnecessary to refer to them; and he had little further to say to the committee at present, than that the same causes which induced His Majesty to determine on sending that expedition, though diminished in their operation, still existed in sufficient force to render the continuance of our army in Portugal necessary. On the first occasion, when he mentioned this subject, he had taken the liberty of stating, that it was impossible for him to explain the full extent of the grounds on which His Majesty's determination was founded, without entering into an hostile explanation of the conduct of Spain, which it was undesirable to give whilst there were any hopes of adjustment existing. If in the hope of adjustment at a time when irritation prevailed and menace was employed, it was prudent to abstain from irritating discussion, much more prudent was such a course now, when the most sanguine expectations were entertained that all the causes which we had for distrust were coming to a speedy termination. The mere fact of sending our troops to Portugal had met, repelled, and anticipated the danger of ruin which threatened that country. That danger had been repelled—not by any active exertion—but by the mere presence of the British forces on the soil of Portugal. He would not pretend to deny that there had been differences and variations of counsels on the part of the Spanish Government which had threatened the renewal of the same dangers; but he was now happy to state that the tendency of the King of Spain's counsels was less dangerous and that the country might look forward to a speedy adjustment of differences between the two nations, and to a removal of the causes of them. (Hear, hear.) He abstained from saying more upon that expectation, as he was not able to say when it might be realized. It would be obvious to every gentleman who heard him, that a state of things which might not justify them in sending an army to Portugal might justify them in not withdrawing it when it was there; and that it might be prudent to keep it there, not only till the danger was repressed, but also till the probability of its recurrence was prevented. (Hear.) He had no hesitation in informing the house, that the prolongation of the stay of the British troops in Portugal rested upon the very same grounds as those on which they were sent there, and not upon any new causes, intentions, or disposition whatever. Having made that statement to the committee, he was not aware that it was necessary for him, unless other gentlemen should object to this vote, to say any thing which would provoke needless discussion He should, therefore, conclude by moving that a sum not exceeding 500,000*l.* be granted to His Majesty to provide for any additional contingent expenses on behalf of the British forces in Portugal.

Mr. BANKES opposed the motion. The forces sent out to Portugal had done nothing to warran so great an increase to their pay He considered them quite useless as none of the enemies of Portugal had crossed the frontier. If an address was moved for their recal, he should feel bound to support it. The sum asked for was enormous, 100*l.* per man. He wished to know in what way such an expense could possibly accrue. He thought such a sum could only be wanted, if it was intended to double the forces in Portugal.

Col. DAVIES thought we were bound to adopt the present measure. The vote now asked, if properly applied, would prevent the loss of much blood, and in the end prevent the expenditure of millions.

Colonel LINDSEY thought there existed good grounds for recalling the troops.

Sir. JAMES MACINTOSH said, that after so long a silence and absence from the house, he should not have felt himself called upon to speak on the present occasion by any thing which had fallen from the two hon. Gentlemen who had spoken on the other side, had he not been desirous of taking an opportunity,—which he regretted that he had not been able to avail himself of before,—to declare his opinion to the committee, and indeed to all who thought his opinion worth notice,—that he considered the prompt and vigorous succour recently given by the people of this country to their old ally Portugal in a crisis of great danger to be one of the brightest pages in its recent history. He said the prompt and vigorous succour—for he did not think that the mere performance of the obligations which the faith of treaties imposed upon us wanted any eulogium at all. God forbid that he should be so forgetful of the honour of his country, of the reputation of former and of the character of the present ministers, as to suppose that the mere fulfilment of a treaty on our part required commendation! He confined his approbation to the prompt and vigorous measures which had been taken to render the performance of our duty effectual—measures which reflected the highest honour upon the Government that had planned and executed them, and which, if they had not been sanctioned by all the individuals who composed the British Parliament, had been sanctioned at least by all the parties into which it was divided. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the speech made by the hon. member for Dorsetshire, he must begin by observing that the principal part of his argument was historical and retrospective. It was an inquiry into the result of the measures taken by the Government in the December of last year, and had no reference to the vote of that night. Indeed, he did not see how the hon. member for Dorsetshire could oppose the present grant, unless he were prepared to show that Government ought to retract all the preparations which it had already made, and to acknowledge the injustice of every measure which it had hitherto approved. The hon. member must have satisfied the committee that what he had just said had no reference to the present vote; for he had boldly avowed that if an address were to be proposed to His Majesty, calling on him to withdraw his forces from Portugal, he could not agree to it In a Parliamentary sense, then, the hon. member for Dorsetshire had no opposition to this vote; in a Parliamentary sense he must be considered as giving it the benefit of his assent. With respect to the considerations which the honourable member had offered to the house on the amount of the vote, and on its distribution, man by man, among the soldiery in Portugal, he was not so good a calculator as to be able to decide off-hand upon its accuracy. It was most unfair and unreasonable, to say that this vote of credit was given to meet the expense of the army. It was not in the contemplation of either Government or Parliament that all of it should be expended; it was merely asked, to meet any unforeseen exigency which might suddenly arise. A vote of credit which armed Government with large and extensive power, was calculated to lessen its expenses. By voting a large sum, the house was taking the best means to prevent a larger sum from being expended. Foreign powers might be controlled in their measures by seeing that the British Parliament continued their support of these measures with the same liberality which they displayed at the outset. The honourable member for Dorsetshire had not taken into his arithmetical calculations the expense of the transports which would be wanted to bring our forces back from Portugal. He believed that it would amount to a large sum, and that though it might not swallow up all the vote now asked for, it would swallow up a large proportion of it. An honourable gentleman on the other side had said, that in a moment of intoxication the house had voted that which he (Sir J. Macintosh) trusted that it would vote again in a state of coolness—namely, succours to our ally and performance of the obligations of treaties. He confessed that he partook of the intoxication, if intoxication it were, which the hon. member so loudly condemned and was afraid that he was now, after the lapse of several months, still in the same unfortunate state. He rejoiced greatly in soul when he contemplated the skill with which that measure of assistance had been devised, and the promptitude and vigour with which it had been executed. He should have been ashamed of his country, he should have considered it overwhelmed with unprecedented disgrace, if it had hesitated for one moment in taking that part which the hon. member contended it had taken in a moment of intoxication. (Hear.) He would not stoop to argue the question whether our troops had been sent to Portugal to support the constitution. That question had been long since anticipated and answered, and a reply to it at present was quite superfluous. It had been stated by his right hon. friend, in the most precise terms that language could afford, that the troops now remained in Portugal to secure the very object they had been sent to accomplish. Now the house had been informed, not merely once or twice, but repeatedly, time after time, that the British forces were sent to Portugal with express injunctions to repel foreign invasion from it, and not to interfere in its national affairs. They were sent to Portugal for that purpose. His right honourable friend declared that they stayed there for that purpose; and what further answer could the hon. member seek to obtain from his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer? (Hear.) His hon. friend, the member for Dorsetshire, must excuse him for expressing his surprise at the simplicity with which he (Mr. Bankes) had asked whether any Spanish soldier had been sent across the Portuguese frontier. He admitted that no Spanish soldier had crossed the frontier; but was not the assembling of a Spanish army on the frontier, at a time when rebellion, excited by the intrigues and gold of a Spanish party, was desolating the interior of Portugal, a proceeding of a most alarming nature? Did not the hon. member know that the assembling of an army by one power on the frontier of another was always considered just ground of demanding explanation in the first instance, and, if explanation were refused, of taking further measures subsequently to enforce it? He should like to hear any prudent statesman deny that the assembly of a great military force on the frontier of a power whose deserters it supported, and even provided with munitions of war, was not a menace to that power, seriously affecting its internal security, and giving it the right, if it chose to exercise it, of appealing at once to arms. (Hear.) If no man could deny the principle of national jurisprudence which he had just laid down, it settled the question of our duty to our ally. The duty of England rested on the right of Portugal. If Portugal had a right to demand explanation from Spain on account of the military force which the latter Government had assembled on its frontier, and if the refusal of all satisfactory explanation by Spain were a sufficient justification of Portugal going to war,—which no man

could deny that it was,—then was England bound in duty to afford the same assistance to Portugal as if she had been openly and directly attacked. (Hear, hear.) The duty of the ally to give assistance rested, he maintained, on the right of the principal to go to war. (Hear, hear.) It had been said, however, by the other side, that in case our troops continued in Portugal, they must, if we adhered to our doctrine of not interfering in the internal arrangements of independent states, confine their hostility to Spaniards alone. Now from this doctrine, he must beg leave, under certain limitations, to dissent. Supposing Spain were to invade Portugal partly with Spanish soldiers, and partly with Portuguese deserters whom she had taken into her pay, would any man contend that our cannons and our bayonets should make any distinction between the real Spanish soldier and the rebellious Portuguese, whom he had taken into his pay? No: the Portuguese must be considered as the allies of the foreign invaders; and as such our troops must treat them. (Hear.) He admitted no interference between the two contending parties in Portugal. If no menace had been made by a foreign power against the existing Government of Portugal, we should not merely have had no duty to meddle in the struggle,—we should also have had no right. (Hear.) As soon, however, as a foreign partisan appeared on the stage, and dealt in menaces which endangered the security of the existing government, we were compelled by the obligation of treaties to become the domestic partisan of that goverment against all foreign invaders, no matter how they were supported by its discontented subjects. If it had not been for the very extraordinary doctrines which had been inconsiderately held on this subject by some persons who ought to have known better, he should have been very brief on this part of the question; but as it was, he should beg leave to illustrate it a little more at length. If a foreign army were to land in England as auxiliaries to a party in rebellion against the government, the Government would immediately obtain the right of calling upon all its foreign allies to bring their forces to its aid. He did not allude to Holland merely, which was bound to support the Protestant succession to the throne of these realms, whenever it was endangered, but to all our foreign allies, who would be bound in such a case to send over their contingents, not merely to attack the foreign invader but also his domestic partisans. Thus it would be with our own forces in Portugal. The invader, with all his aiders and abettors, would be the legitimate object of the hostility which we were bound to wage there for the benefit of our ally. (Hear.) He had already answered the question which the hon. gentleman opposite had put to him as to whether our troops were in Portugal to support the Constitution, by reference to the declarations of his right hon. friend both in December last and upon the present evening. He would now carry his reply a little further. He would point out a circumstance which had occurred in the year 1823, and which proved decisively that it was not in support of the Constitution of Portugal, but of Parliament itself, that we now gave to the Government of Portugal our assistance. He would beg honourable members to recollect what the condition of Parliament was at that particular time. He had no doubt that many gentlemen would recollect, that among the papers which were laid on the table of the house in that year, relative to the negotiations to prevent the aggression on Spain, there was a letter of Mr. Canning to Sir C. Stuart, in which he desired him to inform the French Government explicity, that any act of hostility committed by France upon Portugal would bring England with all her forces immediately into the field. (Hear, hear,) Was it in behalf of the present Constitution that we threatened to interfere? No such thing: Portugal was at that time under a democratical form of government, which it was well known that the British Government by no means approved and which constituted a subject of regret to all the real lovers of liberty in England, however hostile they were to its amendment by foreign interference (hear, hear); and yet in favour of that Portugal, then so democratically revolutionized, England declared to France that any attack upon its territory would bring her with all her forces into the field. (Hear, hear.) Could there be a more conclusive demonstration that we were not flown in arms to support the constitution of Portugal, but only the right of Portugal to give itself a free constitution, uncontrolled by the interference of foreign power? (Hear.) He would ask any gentleman who would condescend to reason the matter temperately, whether, because we were bound to support the government of Portugal, we were therefore bound to approve of its constitution. He himself should be afraid to pass any judgment upon it, for he knew very little about it. The hon. and gallant member, who had addressed the house for the first time that evening with so much promise, would discover, before he became so old a member of the house as he (Sir J. Macintosh) now was, that it was a difficult matter to learn what was the real opinion of a foreign people—what was their real condition—and how far they were or were not fit for liberal institutions. These were often difficult questions, God knew, with respect to our own countrymen, but were so much more difficult with regard to the people of foreign countries, that a wise man would not undertake to answer them. There was, however, another point in the speech of the honourable and gallant member that surprised him exceedingly. The main objection which he urged against the conduct of the present Administration with respect to Protugal was, that in maintaining the faith of treaties with our ancient ally we were offending those great Powers of Europe who excercised despotic away over their respective countries. If this were true, if this great nation, so long renowned for its good faith and strict observance of treaties, dared no longer perform the sacred obligations which its treaties imposed upon it, lest it should thereby displease the great despots of Europe, then he must say that not only Portugal, but England too, was unfit for the enjoyment of liberty. (Hear, hear.) If England had so far lost her ancient pride and spirit as to be influenced by a bare fear, lest the performance of her duty should cause displeasure to any prince, power, or potentate whatsoever—if she allowed such an unmanly and dastardly consideration to be present to her mind when she was consulted on the destinies of nations, she might be sure that the day of her glory had departed,—that the sceptre of power was passing from her grasp, and that she herself was "*cito peritura.*" (Hear, hear.) Whenever that sordid fear shall come over her, she will have lost all power to preserve her liberty at home, and to make her independence respected abroad, (Hear, hear.) He would imitate the example which had been set him by his right hon. friend, and would abstain from entering into any observations which might provoke a discussion on the conduct of the great states of Europe. He valued the existence of peace as much as any man. He would perform the duties of amity to every other power in Europe as well as he would perform them to Portugal. The duties of courtesy, which were included in those of amity, he would perform to every Government, no matter what opinion he entertained either of their form or of their conduct; but he would not be discouraged by a fear of their resentment from advising his country to perform that duty, which was required of her by the faith of ancient treaties. (Hear, hear.) He would not, at this time of day, go over the contents of those treaties. Every body must know what they were;—and he would venture to affirm,—nay he would be so bold as to challenge the most expert jurist in Europe to disprove his assertion,—that if there was any one proposition in the law of nations more demonstrative than another, it was the obligation of Great Britain to give her support to her ancient ally Portugal, when she was required to do so in December last. (Hear, hear. The law of the case was clear, the facts of the case were clear, and the application of the law to the facts was, he might almost say, self-evident. (Hear.) He was therefore astonished—nay, he was more than astonished—he was pained at hearing the doctrines which were propounded on this subject, when the house appeared to be representing the general feeling of the country, by his hon. friend the member for Aberdeen, for whose useful labours in behalf of the public he should ever entertain a grateful esteem. His hon. friend had called on the house to deliberate carefully and cautiously before it ventured to the arduous and complicated question, whether it should violate the ancient good faith of the country or not. (Loud cries of hear.) He had never heard that his hon. friend had attempted to show that the obligation of treaties did not bind us to assist Portugal; on the contrary, he believed that his hon. friend jumped at once to this conclusion,—that if we did assist Portugal, we should be guilty of a wanton interference in the internal affairs of another country. He did not know whether he ought to admire the boldness with which his hon. friend overleaped, or the discretion with which he overlooked all the obstacles which stood between him and his conclusion. He rather thought that he ought to applaud his discretion, because it would require greater talents than even his hon. friend possessed to produce any effect upon the house, whilst he attempted to show either that we were not bound by the faith of treaties to assist Portugal, or that if we were bound, we ought to seek the means of evading them. (Hear.) In justifying the measures which the present administration had taken upon this subject, so much to their honour, he did not mean to justify them on the ground that the force we sent out was sent out to maintain either liberal or any other kind of institutions. He would ask no more, under these treaties, than if they had been entered into with the Emperor of Morocco; he would demand no more under them, than, if they had been entered into with a power which was endeavouring to destroy a free Government, instead of one that was aiming at the establishment of a liberal system. (Hear, hear.) If he were asked, why he rejoiced in the interposition of this country, he would frankly avow that he did so, because that interposition must have the effect of checking a system by which it was attempted to prevent the establishment of free institutions in Europe. (Hear, hear.) The only plausible topic urged against this proceeding was one that would hardly be used on any other occasion—and which, he conceived, was advanced with a peculiar ill grace on this. What was that topic? Why that England was interfering to give liberty to a country, that was not prepared to receive it, and that did not require it. But the fact was, that this attempt to introduce a liberal system was the work of the King and people of Portugal, and our interference was called for by the Government of Portugal, under the faith of treaties. The effect of such an argument as that which he had quoted was, that they were scrupulously to observe the stipulations of all treaties that required the most odious and revolting interference,—an interference that might lead, in its operation, to the most unfortunate consequences; and the only treaties, with respect to which some few gentlemen were willing to relax this strict principle appeared to be those under which the interference of England might be called for to prevent an ally from being over-ruled by a hostile power, when that ally was making an attempt to give to his country a just and free government. (Hear, hear.) Was such a doctrine as this agreeable to the ears of the committee? Hear.) Was it in unison with the generous feelings of this country? (Hear, hear.) He approved in the highest degree of the step which the Government had taken in sending troops to Portugal to prevent the aggression of Spain. If those troops were suffered to remain there one moment after the object of their mission was accomplished, ministers would be guilty of a flagrant wrong; and if they were recalled one moment sooner than that object was effected, they would be guilty of gross perfidy. (Hear, hear.) Such an act might leave Portugal in a far worse situation than that in which they found it. The presence of the British troops might have incited thousands of individuals to exert themselves to save their country from a despotism; and if the protecting force were prematurely withdrawn, those persons would be left at the mercy of their most implacable enemies. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, therefore, that the feelings of a generous, manly, and honourable fidelity, which had produced those measures, would never suffer ministers to listen to the plea of retrenchment, or of the propriety of non-interference with the affairs of another nation, or to any other doctrine, however, plausibly it might be advanced, for the purpose of inducing them to change their course of policy. A gallant officer (Colonel Lindsay) had said, that, according to his information, the governments of Europe, or the nations of Europe, he (Sir J. Macintosh) knew not which—perhaps both—were dissatisfied with the part which England had taken on this occation. Now he had heard, only 48 hours ago, from as good authority as could be cited—the authority of an English gentleman who had recently travelled through some interesting parts of Europe—a statement directly the reverse. He had not permission of that gentleman to disclose his name, and therefore he should withhold it; because he had ever made it a rule not to name an individual without his permission, nor to produce a written document without the writer's leave (hear); but if he had had permission to mention his name, he was quite sure that there was no quarter in that house in which the opinion of the individual to whom he had alluded would not have weight. The impression of the mind of that gentleman was very different from that which they had heard that night. He stated, that in the capital where he resided, every Englishman, 24 hours after the news of succour having been afforded to Portugal had arrived, found himself in a different situation, in point of dignity and importance, in every society he entered. (Hear.) And those who had business to transact with the public authorities also perceived that this event created for them additional respect. (Hear, hear.) In short, the just, honourable, and brilliant conduct adopted by this country had raised the national character all over the continent of Europe to as high a pitch of honour as it had attained at that glorious period, the seven years' war, when the great Lord Chatham was at the head of the administration. (Hear.) Some individuals might consider those little particulars as of no weight—of no importance. (Cheers.) But he contended that they were of great and high importance, because they were indicative of the general feeling and the general judgment of the civilized world on this particular measure, however lightly they might be viewed, or however cheaply they might be held by a few gentlemen in that house. (Hear, hear.) Such marks of respect and esteem tended to exalt the character of the nation, and to strengthen and secure the best interests of the state. (Hear.) They gave a moral estimation, in the highest degree conducive to good government.—in the highest degree conducive to the preservation of that tranquillity and peace which, after honour, should be the chief object with every member in that house, and with every English Minister. (Cheers.) There never was a measure more likely to secure peace than this. A retrospective view had been dragged into the discussion, in the course of that evening's debate: but what was he to understand from all that had been said against this measure? Why, that by it England had saved her ally, and instead of being exposed thereby to war, had given herself a tenfold security against it. (Hear.) He would assert, on the honourable and impartial authority to which he had before alluded, that the proceedings of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of His Majesty's government, supported by that house were calculated to send an Englishman to the continent more proud of his country, more closely and naturally attached to that country, and more anxious for her fame and honour, than he would have been if those measures had never been adopted. (Hear.) He had begun by observing that all the parties in that house were agreed in the propriety of this act; and he could not entertain a doubt but that the policy of the country would support it, unless some extraordinay and unexpected alteration in the state of affairs justified the Government in abandoning it. The house, it was true, had been originally divided on the question: but those who had so divided it immediately saw the utter futility of so feeble an opposition. Much had been recently said on the subject of coalitions. Now, he saw no objection to coalitions in the abstract. If they were mischievous in their nature, then he must say that this was a most unfortunate country: for one-third of the years that had elapsed since the Revolution had seen administrations formed by coalition. He was the less shaken by the frequent use of the watch-word, because he recollected that coalitions had not given to this country the worst administration. It was *not* a coalition ministry that signed the peace of Utrecht, and endeavoured to exclude the House of Hanover from the throne of these realms—it was *not* a coalition-ministry that dismembered the British empire, and lost North America by acts of injustice and oppression; but it *was* a coalition-ministry, composed of the Tories or Jacobites, Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough, and of the Whigs or revolutionist, Lord Somers and the Duke of Devonshire, that achieved all the victories of the reign of Queen Anne, and planned all the measures which secured and established the House of Hanover on the throne of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) It was not a coalition-ministry that attempted to defend those measures but that fortified and strengthened them. (Hear, hear.) There was another coalition of a more recent date,—that of the immortal Earl of Chatham. He formed a coalition which those against whom he had long contended in a fierce, acrimonious, and personal opposition; and that coalition claimed, all the glories of the seven years' war. (Hear, hear.) But he meant not to confine himself to warlike operations or warlike successes.

"Peace has her victories as well as war"

and many of those victories might be boasted of within the last few years. The question of coalition to which he had just referred; was deeply interesting to men of generous and independent natures. Were such men, because their opinions did not assimilate on all points of policy, to be continually estranged? Were they to keep up a perpetual political enmity? (Hear.) He knew that with respect to Whig and Tory a very great difference was supposed to exist. Extremely aristocratic opinions were assigned to one party and highly liberal opinions to the other. The question was, whether they might not be blended in one system? Now he entirely agreed in the opinion given by Dr. Johnson, as stated in a work which was, after all, the greatest monument of his fame.—he meant his *Life*, by Boswell, where he said—"A reasonable Whig and a moderate Tory differ only degree, The doctrines of an extreme T[illegible] unintelligible —and those of an extreme [illegible] Government impracticable." (He a[illegible] they were both within the pale of the Constitution, and both might be useful in preserving it, as was clearly proved by the proceedings of the great coalition in the time of Queen Anne. For his own part, he gave his very humble support to the present Administration, because he conceived their road of policy to have for its object the honour and the interests of the country. He approved of the foreign and of the domestic policy pursued by Ministers. The trade, manufactures, and commerce of the country, were placed under the superintending vigilance of one of the most deserving public servants that this kingdom ever possessed (Mr, Huskinson) (cheers); and, he must also say, one of the most ill-requited men that ever filled an important situation in the State. (Cheers,) He (Sir J. Macintosh) concurred in all that gentleman's measures; and he admired as much the soundness of his general principles as his wariness and expertness in applying their details to the complicated system of the country. (Hear, hear.) He supported Ministers because they were anxious to do every thing that was favourable for religious liberty; and, whatever circumstances would admit, for the pacification of one of the principal members of the empire—Ireland. (Cheers.) Of all they had hitherto done, he entirely approved. He entirely agreed in the wisdom of their foreign policy. Looking to the recognition of the independence of the South American States—looking to the succours and supplies that had been sent to Portugal—considering the good which, he hoped was silently but surely working for Greece (hear, hear), he came to this conclusion, when he cast his eye over the page of history, that no three preceding years could be compared with the three which had elapsed since the invasion of Spain by France, in point of brilliant, beneficial, and successful policy. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion there were no three years, not even in the reign of Elizabeth herself, leaving war entirely out of the case, that were so highly distinguished for a liberal and brilliant policy as those three years (Hear.) The interests of the country, the interests of independence, and the interests of the human race, had, during that time, been supported and improved. He was, therefore, happy and joyful to afford to Ministers the humble and feeble support of his voice. He had perhaps, hurried away by the warmth which the contemplation of such principles naturally excited, been induced to intrude too long on the time of the house. (Hear, hear.) But, after so long an absence from Parliament, he was very desirous to take an opportunity of plainly and dispassionately stating his opinion on the subject of Portugal, and also with respect to the measures adopted by that Government to which he meant to afford his support. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME opposed the grant as most extravagant and uncalled for. The hon. gent. said, his opinions as to the necessity of sending troops to Portugal, were the same as on the night when the right hon. gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) came down and stated to the House the reasons by which he considered the country were bound to support the Treaty with Portugal. He had not seen, since that period, any just reasons for keeping the forces one hour in Portugal. He thought the best policy which England could have adopted, would be to mind her own affairs at home without meddling in foreign squabbles, when there existed no reason to do so. The steps adopted by the right hon. gent. with the sanction of the House, was nothing more than a violation of the law of nations. The conduct of England was not in unison with the liberal policy which ought to characterise her with foreign Governments. He thought that the whole conduct of the Government for which we had sent troops to protect, afforded a proof that we had supported a party that was not grateful.

Mr. CANNING said he had been asked by a gallant officer (Colonel Davies) why he did not find means to prevent the French invasion of Spain, as he had done to prevent the invasion of Portugal by Spain. Now, supposing the circumstances to be in all other respects equal, there was still this essential difference—that in the one case we were not obliged to interfere by treaty, and in the other we were (hear, hear): and as their whole case rested on the observance of treaties, he thought this was a very fair answer. Another question asked was,—as no army was sent into Spain to support an attempt to form a more democratic Government in 1823, why an army was subsequently sent into Portugal to defend liberal institutions in that country? In answer to this, he would say, as he had said before, that the army was not sent to Portugal to support any institutions, but it was sent to save the kingdom of Portugal from invasion by Spain—Spain menacing invasion at the time, and this country being bound by treaty to prevent it. (Hear hear.) He thought the cases were sufficiently distinguished, and on these grounds he deemed it unnecessary to enter farther into the subject. He had been asked early in the debate, whether the two commissariats were now going on? The English commissariat were making disbursements on account of the English troops and the Portuguese commissariat were also employed. If in the course of this co-operation a balance should appear on the accounts in favour of this country, to that amount there would be a claim on Portugal. On a former occasion, such a balance appeared in favour of England; and he begged leave to remind gentlemen that it had been most honourably discharged.

After a few words from Mr. Maberly the Resolution was then agreed to.

The following is the Amendment proposed last night the 18th June, by Mr. Canning, on the Corn Laws:—"The Committee is of opinion that the corn and flour of every kind, the produce of foreign countries, which are now warehoused in the United Kingdom, or which may be warehoused until the 1st of July next inclusive, shall be admitted for consumption until the 1st of May, 1826, and should be sub-

jected to the same duties as those fixed by the Bill now before the Lords, such as it was before it was amended."---Mr. Canning in pres[illegible] this resolution said he would not enter [illegible] discussion of what took place elsewhere respecting the Corn Laws, but would content himself in saying, that he could not conceive there could be a faction more blameable or more perverse, than that which could make use of a question holding the vital interests of the country to excite the political hatred of parties. After several other members had spoken, the question was put to the vote in the Committee, when there appeared: For Mr. Western's Motion, 52; For Mr. Canning's Amendment, 238; Majority in favour of Ministers, 186.

In the House of Lords, to-day, the 19th June, the Lord Chancellor replied, in answer to a question of the Marquis of Salisbury, that the Bill for regulating the manner of forming the tables of the average price of corn would not be withdrawn. The Marquis of Salisbury then made some observations upon the extraordinary language employed in the House of Commons yesterday. The Lord Chancellor reminded the Noble Marquis that such allusions were very improper. Lord Grey said that very disagreeable consequences might result from such allusions; but that insults offered to their Lordships by persons in place might have more pernicious results. These insults, it was true, were at first treated with contempt, but they afterwards produced a violent re-action. The Marquis of Salisbury added, that if the person to whom the language in question was attributed, respected, himself, he would declare that he never uttered it.

SHERIFF COURT,

Red-Lion-Square, June 30.

CRIM. CON.

BARON ROBECK v. LORD SUSSEX LENNOX.

This was an inquiry to assess damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, the defendant having allowed judgment to go by default. The damages were laid at 10,000*l*.

Mr. Charles Phillips was for the plaintiff. He said, that it became his duty to lay before the jury the circumstances of this case. It was no affectation in him to declare that he felt deeply and bitterly upon the occasion, knowing as he did the noble and respected parent of the lady whose name was unfortunately concerned on the occasion. It was but a reiteration of the feelings of regret acknowledged by all, when he said that he felt great pain at any occurrence calculated to wound Lord Cloncurry, or carry disquiet into the home of that nobleman, because he did not believe that there lived upon the earth a better or more honourable man. The plaintiff, Baron Robeck, was a nobleman of Swedish extraction, inheriting considerable estates in Ireland, and connected with some of the first families in this country. He was an Englishman by birth, and the country was much indebted to him for his military exertions under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington. The defendant was son of the late and brother of the present Duke of Richmond, of whose family it was unnecessary to speak. He also was in the army, and had now attained his 27th or 28th year. Upon the 30th of December, 1820, the Baron, after having paid his addresses to the Honourable Miss Lawless, with the consent of every member of her family was united to her, he being at the time 27, and she 17, so that disparity of years could not be used as an argument in mitigation. The Baron's fortune was as yet limited, the great accession not falling in until the death of his mother. It did not exceed, 1,000*l*. a year. With Miss Lawless he got 2,500*l*., and on the day of their marriage he fixed 1,000*l*. a year upon her. No man was more pure and immaculate. He had been now married seven years, and had had five children, two of whom were fortunately dead. Three remained to recollect and lament the dreadful incident of their mother's seduction. The only point of difference which ever arose between the Baron and his lady, was her repugnance to reside in Ireland. That repugnance was little to be wondered at. She ought to be an hereditary lover of that soil; but who that truly loved it, would wish to witness the miseries there was no opportunity of averting?—who would wish to see it torn by conflicting factions—a prey to bigots of all sects—the spoil of the alternate deceiver, without solace or hope? Who that loved and could not relieve it would not rather prefer the distress of hearing to the agony of witnessing such miseries? It was not the less striking that it was while the Baron was absent, raising the means of enabling her to live elsewhere, that this calamity occurred to him. In the year 1826 he determined to go to Ireland, in order to settle his affairs. He was anxious to take his wife with him, but she had an infant child at the time, and the delicacy of her health rendered it neces[illegible] that she should reside at Brighton, where he placed her under the protection of her aunt, the Hon. Mrs. Whaley. Lord Sussex Lennox, in the height of the fashionable season, there renewed an acquaintance, which had been but slight, with the family of the Baroness. It was needless to say, that in places like Brighton, numerous opportunities were afforded to the practice both of vice and of virtue. The defendant took advantage of all opportunities. What arts he had used to wean her affections from her husband, to induce her to abandon her infant family, were known but to her and himself; but she began, in her correspondence with the Baron, to show a coldness for which the latter could not account, and he speedily returned to England, and to his unspeakable affliction ascertained the cause. Not suspecting, however, that the final guilt had taken place, the Baron consented to accompany his lady to Paris, and it was there that he was completely undeceived. The defendant, in the latter end of December, followed them, deliberately resolved to separate them forever. On the 13th of January the Baron accepted an invitation to dinner, but his wife refused to accompany him, upon the pretence of illness; and on his return he learned that she had fled with her seducer. In his distraction he applied to the police, but no redress was to be had from that quarter. The defendant did not, however, attempt to conceal his triumph, but paraded his unfortunate victim in the open glare of Paris from hotel to hotel. There was but one course left to prevent the offspring of the defendant from being affiliated upon the plaintiff; that course could not operate in restoring peace to the mind. As for the unfortunate woman, she had her own reflections to sting and torture her with the memory of her home. She had lately shown that that recollection bitterly afflicted her. When an old servant of the family was introduced to her, and she was left alone with him, the very figure of the domestic recalled her once happy home and children. She sadly but warmly inquired after their welfare; but her heart was full, and she burst into tears.

Mr. Erskine said, he did not think that his learned friend had a right to go into those circumstances.

Mr. Phillips asked, whether there could be a doubt of it. This action was for the value of what had been lost. He was showing that even guilt had not debased her; that the feelings of nature were still warm within her bosom; that the memory of her infants was still precious to their mother, and that even in the lapse of vice she could not forget the better days of virtue. If his learned friend imagined that he imputed any unkindness to Lord Sussex Lennox as the origin of those tears, he was quite mistaken: on the contrary, he believed that the defendant had behaved most tenderly and honourably to her, and, no doubt, if he could, would make her the only possible reparation. Though nothing but rumour spoke, still it was only due to the defendant to state it, because he would not willingly visit on him what he did not deserve. His learned friend would scarcely deny that rumour, nor assert that the defendant meant to cast her on the world; and if he did not, did it not prove to demonstration what her value must have been in better moments, who, even in her fall, was deemed deserving a name of sanctity and honour? Yes, she did shed tears over the memory of her ill-fated infants—tears which were dried up by the re-appearance of her seducer. The jury were empanelled to give the plaintiff compensation, and yet what compensation could they possibly award him? Could a mine of wealth restore to him the happiness which once was his? Could all the dross which had made Peru proverbial procure a remedy for the mind diseased, or purchase an antidote to the seducer's poison? He did not ask the jury, in weighing the value of her who had been lost, to see her as she stood at the connubial altar—the pride of her family—the idol of her husband—the ornament of her sex—invoking Heaven to attest the fidelity of a passion of which the earth could not afford a lovelier personification. He asked them not to estimate her when the altar's vow had made that husband happy, and the spring-time of their love had all the charm of its freshness around it; but he asked them to view her in one solitary point, in which the value of a woman became inestimable—the mother of his children—poor unhappy children, just emerging from infancy to youth; just approaching that important crisis on which their future destinies might hang, when their manners, or still more their morals, must be formed, and their minds might take a turn whether for good or evil. Of what use, in the comparison, was their subsequent inheritance? Money might purchase the idle graces and accomplishments of life; but the deep devotion of a mother's love, the sleepless instinct of a mother's tenderness, the sweet anxiety of a mother's care, which made duty a delight, and gave to toil an ecstacy, were gone from them for ever. Nothing of a mother's name remained except the shame that waited upon its memory,—a memory that would darken even their childhood, and follow them like a shadow to their graves. The jury might be told that this titled adulterer had betrayed no friendship, and violated no hospitality. If the fact was to be admitted, the mitigation must be denied. Suppose he had not—he had broken those ties by which man was bound to man—he had proved traitor to the compact of civilized society; he had trampled on the treaty as much of policy as of duty, by which men were pledged to one another to respect the rights which nature had created, affection sweetened, and religion consecrated. He had invaded the sacred home of those children, and stamped upon them an orphanage more dreadful than that of death. Admit, for a moment, the insulting plea that a stranger to a man's person might pollute his bed, and then say with what face the midnight burglar could be prosecuted who needed seldom to fail in a similar palliation. The learned counsel besought the jury not to promulgate so perilous a doctrine,—not to put to such hazard the happiness of men whose occupations called them daily from their homes,—not to instruct the swarm of fashionable loungers who must always infest a metropolis like this, that they might safely plunder the wife of her chastity, by merely avoiding an introduction to the husband. He was sure the jury would not put forth so monstrous an advertisement, for the demoralization of their families. On the contrary, they would tell their commercial and professional fellow-citizens, that should health or interest require their absence, the guardian spirit of the law would stand before their dwellings and preserve them inviolate from crime's invasion. They would recollect that they were there to compensate, not to punish; and the ruin was the same, no matter who might have occasioned it. They were not trying a criminal whose sentence might be tinted according to the shades of his offence, but relieving a sufferer to the extent of his calamity. If they were plundered of all that made life endurable—if, on returning hence, they found their home in conflagration—would it redress them to find that the robber or the incendiary was a stranger? Such argument was a mockery; but acting on it, they would not only unbar their doors to the reckless intrusion of every strolling sensualist, but they would offer a bounty, to the extent of their mitigation, not so much on the guilt as on the audacity of the experiment. But in this case, though personal friendship was wanting between the parties, there was a link between them which lust should not have shivered. They were bound together by the fraternity of a chivalrous profession,—the domestic purity of a fellow soldier should have been not only sacred from a soldier's profanation, but should have unsheathed his sword for its protection against the world: and so it generally did. It would be found upon inquiry, that as regarded each other, there was a charm in the very name of the profession, which put to flight every ungenerous impulse. The proud community of their glory and their peril ensured the safety of their social intercourse; and even amid the licence of the camp, the soldier felt his honour as secure as if he had consigned it to his comrade's custody under the pang of a death-wound on the field of battle. Long might such refined fraternal feeling sanctify the ranks of British chivalry. It was a feeling indicative of victory, because founded in that generous, manly, moral source, from whence an army's spirit, and a nations's strength were sure to emanate. Another plea which was sometimes met with was, a defendant's inability to defray heavy damages. He would not pause to inquire whether the house of Richmond could descend to such a plea, but he would ask could an honourable jury for a moment tolerate it? The law of England said, if the adulterer's fortune be inadequate, he should pay in person the penalty of his offence, and he had no right to complain of the reprisal. Of all men, what right had he to deprecate a personal retribution? What! did he consider the pang that he was inflicting? Did he shrink from the desolation he was perpetrating? Did the image of the adoring and deserted husband, did the wail of the infant, orphaned by his bereavement, did the present happiness of which he was the destroyer, did the future hopes of which he was the curse, implore in vain the compassion of his voice, and should he claim it from indignant and insulted virtue? Forbid it charity, forbid it justice! The wretch who robbed, goaded on by hunger, the pauper whom his wants impelled to the highway, satisfied the utmost exaction of the law, and paid with his life the forfeit of his indigence; and should he whom luxury had pampered into lust, whom nature's bounties had bloated into an oblivion of all nature's claims.—should the adulterer, the willing slave of passion, extort what would be denied to the victim of necessity? So strongly did the greatest advocate the English bar ever beheld, feel upon the subject, that he sought to make it a criminal offence. He failed (not much to the credit of the Legislature); and the consistent Statute-Book, which executed the pauper who stole 40*s*. in a dwelling-house, exonerated from penalty the wealthier culprit who despoiled that dwelling of its most inestimable treasure. To a civil tribunal, however, the adulterer was still amenable, and it was to be hoped that tribunal would never permit the poverty of such an offender to become the palliation of such an offence. There was one point of view, however, in which he admitted the jury should consider the situation of the parties—he meant their rank in life. Undoubtedly, the greater the elevation, the severer was the fall; the more refined the sensibility, the more the wound would rankle. Undoubtedly education would operate—

"'Tis the brain of the victim that tempers the dart."

The obscure man's sorrows were circumscribed within a narrow circle, but the man of rank went forth, his very dignities increasing the weight of his degradation; the universal object of the world's pity, or perhaps of the world's scarcely worse opprobrium. Nor should the defendant's elevation be overlooked. He was the scion of an exalted stock, honourable by his profession, ennobled by his birth, the heir of an illustrious and unsullied name, and therefore bound by every obligation to set a moral and virtuous example. It was in vain that the tribute due to justice was extorted from rags, if the eyes were not lifted to the vices of the great. Neither individual happiness nor the nation's morals would have the tenure of a moment; their security would be that of the Sicilian peasant toiling to cultivate the vale below, while on the unheeded height his destruction was concentrating. Nor was it unjust that the seducer's rank should be in some sort an aggravation of his guilt, because no doubt it was in a degree its instrument. He could not tell by what accursed incantation the wife was juggled from the embrace of her husband, or the mother enticed from the cradle of her infants; but he did know there was a splendour about rank by which weak minds might be betrayed and blinded, if its possessor would descend to such abuse of it; and he knew, too, that when so abused, it was the bounden duty of all honest men to assist in its extinguishment. He called, therefore, upon the jury to discharge a moral obligation to their country, as well as a great debt of justice to the plaintiff. On the misfortune of that plaintiff he should no longer dwell, because he preferred the verdict of their judgment to that of their passions; but he would just impress on them the melancholy contrast which a few months had produced in his condition. One short half year ago he was blessed with all that made this world desirable; the owner of an honourable title; the heir to an affluent inheritance; the possessor of a lovely and a virtuous woman, the father of a family on whom his heart reposed. What was he now? The hermit of a desolate and degraded home; his wealth and title but the torches to his calamity; even his little children only torturing him by their endearments, at once the emblems of their mother's beauty and the unconscious memorials of their mother's shame. When the jury should go hence, the smiles of virtue and the welcome of their children would cheer them, and if hereafter the world's vicissitudes should darken around them, they could fly for consolation to their homes. He besought them, then, to reflect upon that man's affliction to whom home itself only became a torture, the very smiles of whose children spoke daggers to his heart. This ruin was the defendant's deed—the deed of a deliberate and remorseless lust, to which it seemed neither the law's command, the altar's vow, God's holy prohibition, or man's dearest interests and tenderest joys, opposed an obstacle. He called upon them by their united claims to do so, to do an act at once of justice and of policy, and to stay the plague before it infected their habitations.

Mr. John Howard was the first witness. He produced the certificate of the marriage of the Baron and Baroness de Robeck, which took place in the year 1820.

Major-General Brown said—I became acquainted with the Baron and Baroness de Robeck immediately after their marriage, and visited them as often as they came to Ireland, which was generally once a-year; the Baron was in the army; it was impossible for a more exemplary husband to exist: in every respect they lived most happily together.

Mr. Phillips said that he had several witnesses to prove that the Baron and wife lived upon the best terms.

Mr. Erskine, who appeared for the defendant, said he did not doubt Major-General Brown's evidence, and therefore it was not necessary to call any more witnesses to corroborate his statement.

Mr. George Morgan said—I am cousin to the Baroness de Robeck; I recollect the time the Baron and his lady were at Brighton—on their return I visited them, and the Baron appeared to me to behave to his lady in the most affectionate and conciliating manner; in December, last year, I accompanied the Baroness to Brighton and left her in the care of her grandmother, Mrs. Morgan.

Mr. Phillips.—Did the Baron state what he went to Ireland for?

Witness.—I have it from his own lips: he said he went to Ireland to raise money to supply the extravagancies of his wife.

Mr. Topper, a medical gentleman, said, in the autumn of 1826, I visited the Baroness de Robeck; she was not then in a perfect state of health; her child was also unwell, and I recommended her to go with it to Brighton. The infant was about three or four months old.

Wm. Coffey said, I lived for three years as servant with Baron de Robeck; he at all times appeared a most kind husband; I remember the Baron going to Ireland, in October, 1826; I accompanied him there; he remained in Ireland about five weeks, and I returned with him to London; the Baron and myself then went to Brighton, where two of the children were left. One was five years, and the other three years of age. We then went to Paris, and to the apartments of the Dowager Baroness de Robeck, accompanied by Madame Morgan. On the 13th of January last, the Baron dined with his mother: the Baroness excused herself on the ground of illness, and did not join the party. In the evening I was sent out with a message by the Baroness, and on my return I found the Baron in a state of great agitation, in consequence of the Baroness having left the house. He applied at the Police-office and other places, to find out where she had gone to, but without effect.

Mr. Phillips—Are you still in the Baron's service?—Witness, I am.

Mr. Phillips—Have you observed any alteration in his conduct since this melancholy circumstance took place?—Witness—Soon after the Baroness left his house, he seemed quite abstracted, and neglectful of his person, and there now appears a great alteration in his person.

Mr. Phillips.—I believe you went with a professional gentleman from the Ecclesiastical Court to Blois?—Witness—Yes; I went with that gentleman to Blois, the residence of the Baroness de Robeck. On inquiring at the house, I was introduced to the Baroness by Lord Sussex Lennox, when I saw the Baroness she inquired after the Baron, and then, in the most affectionate terms, asked how her children were? and at the same moment burst into tears; she inquired most affectionately after her children, and said she hoped the Dowager Baroness de Robeck was kind to them.

Pierce Butler said he had been many years in the service of Lord Cloncurry, and, upon leaving that nobleman's family, he entered into the service of the Baron and baroness de Robeck; he went with them to Brighton, in the autumn of 1826. Lord Sussex Lennox visited the Baron's house at that time; and witness knows that letters passed between Lord Lennox and the Baroness. The Honourable Mrs. Whally, the Baroness's aunt, lived about 200 yards from her: all the children were with her at Brighton.

Dorothea Louisa O'Dwyer said, in the autumn of 1826, I lived in the family of the Baroness, as governess; Lord Sussex Lennox visited at the house. Mrs. Whalley resided near the Baroness. The Baroness appeared to be a very kind and indulgent mother.

Mr. Robert Taylor said, I am acquainted with the family of the Baron. I occupied a house in Regency-square, Brighton, at the time the Baroness was there. I and my lady were on terms of intimacy with her, and frequently visited her. Mrs. Whalley resided in my house, and often visited her niece. The Baroness was visited by persons of the greatest respectability in Brighton. Before the Baroness went to Brighton, the Baron went down to select a comfortable residence for her.

Margaret Memard, a very pretty young woman, was examined in French. She said I lived at the Hotel de Douvre, at Paris, with the Baron and Baroness, in January, 1827; I recollect the Baron dining out on the 13th of January; I know the Hotel Joseph.

Do you recollect accompanying the Baroness to the Hotel Joseph?—I do.

Do you know Lord Sussex Lennox?—Yes.

Did you see him there?—Yes, I saw him at the hotel of the Emperor Joseph.

Did the Baroness return to her own home after you accompanied her to the hotel?—She did not return home afterwards.

Who did she remain with?—She remained with Lord Sussex Lennox.

Did they leave the Hotel Joseph, and go to any other hotel?—Two days after, they quitted the Hotel Joseph, and went to the Luxembourg.

How long did they remain there?—They remained there about a fortnight.

Where did they go to from the Hotel Luxembourg?—From the Hotel Luxembourg they went to a house in the street called Rue de Berri in Paris.

Did the Baroness live there with Lord Sussex Lennox?—Yes, they always lived together.

Was the Baron at home or absent, when his lady went away with Lord Sussex Lennox?—He was absent at the time.

In what capacity did you live in the family?—As lady's maid; and I was hired by the Baron.

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Cross-examined by Mr. ERSKINE—When Lord Sussex Lennox was in France, was he known by that name, or did he use the name of Charles Jones?—He was well known by the name of Charles Jones.

What name did you know him by?—At first by the name of Charles Jones

When did you see him at the Hotel de Douvre?

On the eve of the departure of the Baron.

—This was the whole of the evidence for the plaintiff.

Mr. ERSKINE then rose and addressed the jury on the part of the defendant. He observed, that it was a most difficult task for an advocate to address a jury on the part of the defendant upon cases of this painful nature; and it became more difficult when he had to address a jury on the part of a defendant charged with offences such as were imputed to Lord Sussex Lennox. This state of difficulty and embarrassment was often deeply aggravated, from the necessity the advocate was under to shape his course in such a manner as, while he sought to mitigate, might not in reality inflame the misconduct of the defendant; and in the discharge of this painful and delicate duty, a slip in judgment on his part might often prove fatal to his client. Sometimes an advocate sought to mitigate the offence of the defendant by casting the original cause of that offence on the misconduct of the plaintiff; and at other times it was his painful duty to show that the responsibility of the defendant was diminished by the worthlessness of the object for whose loss he was to answer. From the pain of having recourse to such topics of defence, he was released by the explicit directions of his client, who had expressly desired that he should not cross-examine a single witness, nor call a witness himself, for the purpose of casting the slightest imputation on the character or conduct of the Baron de Robeck, whom he felt that he had deeply injured. This conduct on the part of Lord Sussex Lennox showed that, even under the heavy calamity that had befallen him, he still retained the feelings of an honourable man, and could not seek to palliate his offence by exciting the slightest suspicion against the conduct of a man he had injured. He acknowledged himself guilty, and felt it would be most disgraceful to attempt to throw any portion of the responsibility on the innocent. He not only did not attempt to deny, but even did not seek to palliate his offence. Still there were circumstances in this case which notwithstanding the instructions of his client, he thought it his duty to mention to the jury; and which, notwithstanding the eloquent and powerful appeal that had been made to their feelings, they would not think undeserving their consideration. They had heard from the plaintiff's advocate, the age of the lady, her never-surpassed attractions. They had heard the age of his client—they would recollect the unsought-for and unexpected manner in which they met, and they would then say whether it were possible to charge his client with having formed a deliberate plan of seduction; and whether the melancholy event that had taken place was not to be attributed to the resistless power of that passion which all had felt; and which, when once it gets possession of the mind, like a torrent sweeps away whatever would resist its progress. This all powerful passion had unhappily gained the ascendant in his client's youthful bosom, had overcome his better feelings, and left him in the painful state in which he now appears before the jury. Mr. Philips had made one statement, which, had it been founded in fact, would certainly have been a great aggravation of the defendant's conduct. He had stated that Lord Sussex Lennox was so lost to decency as to appear publicly in Paris with the Baroness, de Robeck, bearding the Baron as her husband; but this statement was answered by the evidence, which proved that another part of the learned gentleman's statement was correct—that the police had been applied to, and Paris ransacked, in endeavours to find her out; and this proved that the defendant went with her from one hotel to another, and lived with her under a feigned name, not for the purpose of courting, but of avoiding publicity. Stripped of that aggravation, what was the case? A melancholy case, indeed, afflicting to all the parties; but they would look at all the circumstances (and the plaintiff's counsel had correctly told them that their duty was not to punish, but to compensate). The Baron de Robeck, they had heard, was to come to the possession of wealth; Lord Sussex Lennox was the youngest of 14 children. They all knew that, in noble families, the fortune was given to the eldest son, to support the family title. Lord Sussex Lennox was a poor man. He did not mention this in justification of his conduct, nor even in palliation, but that the jury should recollect the state of the defendant, and of the plaintiff's, and that compensation, not punishment, was their duty. What compensation could it be to Baron Robeck, to ruin the defendant? It could be no advantage. By heaping ruinous damages on the defendant, they might make it impossible for the plaintiff to get any, by making it impossible for Lord Lennox to return to this country. Mr. Phillips, in the conclusion of an address the most calculated to excite the feelings of a jury of any they had ever heard, had at last called their attention to the important consideration, that they were to give a verdict of judgment, not of passion; they were not to pronounce a verdict of indignation, but coolly to compare this case with others, and say, under all the circumstances, what would be a moderate compensation to the plaintiff. He might allude to other facts in this case to show, that it was not surrounded with those circumstances of aggravation by which others were distinguished. There had been cases in which a plaintiff had sought compensation from the friend by whom his confidence had been betrayed. Here it was admitted there was no such aggravation; no friendship had been betrayed, no hospitality had been violated. It did not appear that there had been any acquaintance between any of the parties before the defendant accidentally met the lady at Brighton, in the absence of her husband, and fell into the grievous error for which he had now to answer; and if, as had been mentioned by his friend, it was the defendant's intention to make every reparation in his power, they would recollect that it was from his means of doing so they were to take damages for the plaintiff; and though the plaintiff was not to be deprived of his damages on this account, yet the jury would consider that Lord Sussex Lennox yielded to their verdict with the greatest submission, and the deepest regret that he had caused so much pain to others.

The SECONDARY charged the Jury very briefly, observing that this was one of those cases that appeared to call for vindictive damages. There were shades and degrees in all cases, and it was the duty of the Jury to look at all the circumstances, both in aggravation and mitigation, and give such temperate damages as, on a consideration of the whole case, they should think justice demanded.

The Jury retired, and after continuing in deliberation 50 minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages. 2,500*l*.

Miscellanea.

A Unitarian Christian is a Christian, who denies not the Divinity but the auto-Theism of the Son of God, believing in one only true God—namely, THE God, and Father of *his Lord* Jesus Christ.

CAUTION TO FAT PEOPLE.—A few days ago a middle-aged lady, the housekeeper of a gentleman residing between Bolton and Wigan, was returning home in the evening, when her progress was arrested by a cluster of blocks of stone, that had been placed at the entrance of a field, in order to prevent the ingress of cattle. Not liking the trouble of turning back, the day being uncommonly sultry, and the lady being of no *ordinary* dimensions, she determined to try if, by a little manœuvring, she could not squeeze her way through. To work, therefore, she set, and by dint of holding her breath, and drawing her rotundity as much inward as possible, contrived to get fairly in the midst of the stony cluster, where she rested to take breath. Her spirits reviving from having gained the victory so far, to work she went again with renewed ardour; but alas, in attempting to squeeze herself through the last barrier, she wedged herself so fast between two of the ungallant pillars, that all her attempts to get out were fruitless, and there she remained shouting and screaming for nearly half an hour, until some passengers rescued her from her very awkward situation.—*Manchester Herald.*

The Morning Chronicle June 30.

There is now living, near Pontenovo, in Corsica, a shepherdess, who successively refused the hand of Augereau, then a corporal, and of Bernadotte, then a sergeant, in that island. She little dreamt that she was declining to be a Marechal of France, or the Queen of Sweden.

MR. FARQUHAR'S WILL.—A considerable sensation has been excited here for some days by the prevalence of a rumour that a will of the great Mr. Farquhar (who was supposed to have died intestate) had just been brought from India, by which he destined his property to the support of the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland. We can no further satisfy the public curiosity, than by stating what we have heard, namely, that a will, of the tenour stated, has arrived from India, where Mr. Farquhar left it; that he brought a duplicate of the same to this country; which duplicate he cancelled and annulled, in the presence of several of his relatives; and that the opinion of some of the most eminent counsel at the English bar has been had, that such cancelling (as showing the intent and meaning of the testator) amounts to a revocation of the deed, in all the copies thereof which may be in existence. On this point different opinions are entertained; and the question will, in all probability, come to be determined by the Court of Chancery.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

The Times June 12.

The marriage between Wakefield and Miss Turner, has been annulled *by act of Parliament*, in which, we believe, the members of both branches of the Legislature were unanimous. This is one of the many proofs that have been afforded in the history of human nature, that any *great outrage* on social rights, committed against a person of property will rouse the moral feelings of all, and unite them in the cause of right and justice. It affords, however, an equally striking proof of the defective state of the law. It was allowed on all hands, that the common law of England would not have afforded a complete remedy against the gross and foul deception, fraud and outrage, perpetrated in this case; that such redress as it could afford could be obtained only after an expensive struggle of years; and that the costs already incurred by Mr. Turner, in prosecuting Wakefield, would exceed 10,000*l*. For injury of this terrible description it is thus manifest that no person in middling circumstances has any protection from the law at all. No one in the middle ranks of life is able, either to buy the half redress afforded by the Ecclesiastical Courts, or to purchase an Act of Parliament.—*Scotsman.*

On Monday night the Comet steam packet sailed from Kingstown, and had not proceeded more than nine miles, when she struck on the Kish Bank, and broke her steam-engine in pieces, and was obliged to return and another to go in her place at eleven o'clock. Fortunately no accident occured.—*Dublin Patriot.*

The Morning Chronicle June 16.

We understand that the Queen of Wirtemburg will occupy the Pavillion, during a considerable part of the summer, and workmen are at present employed in covering the roof with copper.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The King went to Ascot Races yesterday. Mr. Canning also was there. It was observed that his Majesty received the Right Hon. Gentleman very graciously, took him by the hand, and conversed with him for some time.

We believe that the Duke of Cumberland will be called to the chief command of the Army; and that on his arrival in England, which probably will be in the course of the summer, his Royal Highness will occupy York House, unless that magnificent mansion be given in preference to the Duke of Clarence, as presumptive Heir to the Crown.—*Herald, 14th June,*

LONDON,—JUNE 18.

It cannot be too generally known that the *Attorney General*, in March, 1795, who appears by the lately published correspondence, to *have concurred* with the late Lord Kenyon in the opinion delivered by him to his late Majesty, and which opinion is by no means unfavourable to the cause of Catholic Emancipation is a Personage of no less importance than the present *John, Earl of Eldon.* "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."—*Globe.*

The *Austrian Observer* of the 8th June contains an account of the defeat of the Greeks at Athens. The only point worthy of observation, is, that it computes their loss at 200 men.

It is affirmed, that when a few hours after the arrival of Counsellor Abrantes, one of the Deputies went to Sir William A'Court to announce the circumstance, and to mention the despatches of which he was the bearer, the British Minister, forgetting his habitual reserve, was not able to conceal his chagrin, but exclaimed, "Don Pedro does not govern here." It is added, that he afterwards attempted in the course of conversation to do away with the effects of this expression; but the word was irrevocable, and recalled to mind an incident of the same kind, that happened in 1825 at Vienna, when Prince Metternich received the unexpected communication of the acknowledgement of the independence of South America by the British Cabinet. It is certain, however, that after this conversation, the Ambassador proceeded without delay to the Princess Regent, at the palace d'Ajuda, where he had been preceded by M. Almeida.

Literature.

[From a Correspondent.]—The publication of Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Napoleon Buonaparte* was appointed for Saturday last, but the publishers, it is said, were unable to deliver more than a seventh portion of the number subscribed for. This delay is said to have been occasioned by the following circumstances. Since the work was printed off, it has been discovered (it is not said by whom) that, besides the usual *errata*, it contained numerous inaccuracies which it was necessary should be corrected before it could, with propriety, be issued forth to the public. Sir Walter, therefore, had instant recourse to the pruning knife, or rather hatchet, which he has used with no unsparing hand, as a reference to the volumes, which are in reality much disfigured with cancels, will testify. Whole pages have been lopped off "at one fell swoop, which pages he has been obliged to supply with new matter. The extent, however, of these corrections and improvements may be more readily estimated when I state, what I understand to be the fact, that not less than 11 bales of cancels have recently arrived in town from Edinburgh, and that substitution of these new pages for the old ones have occasioned that delay in the publication which was the subject of so much annoyance to the trade on Saturday last. The books, in consequence of the extent and importance of these alterations, are not to be delivered to the trade in the usual manner, in quires, but in boards. The Duke of Wellington is said to have had the work for more than a week past—it is not improbable, therefore, that his Grace's copy may require those corrections which it has since been found so essential to be made in it—*Evening paper.*

The Times.

LIFE OF BUONAPARTE.

The review of Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Buonaparte* must of course be delayed, and may form the subject of some interesting articles. At present we shall make no remark on Sir Walter's production; we shall simply give such extracts from it as will put our readers themselves in a condition to judge of its merits. As the public events of Buonaparte's life are known to all the world, we have selected in preference such passages as describe his private habits and character.

"The island of Corsica was, in ancient times, remarkable as the scene of Seneca's exile, and in the last century was distinguished by the memorable stand which the natives made in defence of their liberties against the French, during a war which tended to show the high and indomitable spirit of the islanders, united as it is with the fiery and vindictive feelings proper to their country and climate.

"In this island, which was destined to derive its future importance chiefly from the circumstance, Napoleon Buonaparte, or Bonaparte,* had his origin. His family was noble, though not of much distinction, and rather reduced in fortune. Flattery afterwards endeavoured to trace the name which he had made famous, into remote ages, and researches were made through ancient [illegible] discover that there was one Buo[illegible] who had written a book, another who [illegible] signed a treaty—a female of the name who had given birth to a Pope, with other minute claims of distinction, which Napoleon justly considered as trivial, and unworthy [illegible]. He answered the Emperor of Austria—who had a fancy of tracing his son-in-law's descent from one of the petty sovereigns of Treviso—that he was the Rudolph of Hapsbourg of his family; and to a genealogist, who made a merit of deducing his descent from some ancient line of Gothic Princes, he caused reply to be made, that he dated his patent of nobility from the battle of Monte Notte, that is, from his first victory.

"All that is known with certainty of Napoleon's family may be told in few words. The Buonapartes were a family of some distinction in the middle ages; their names are inscribed in the Golden Book at Treviso, and their armorial bearings are to be seen on several houses in Florence. But attached, during the civil war, to the party of the Ghibellines, they of course were persecuted by the Guelphs; and being exiled from Tuscany, one of the family took refuge in Corsica, and there established himself and his successors, who were regularly enrolled among the noble natives of the island, and enjoyed all the privileges of gentle blood."—*vol. iii. pp.* 1—5.

"Meantime circumstances, which we will relate according to his own statement, introduced Buonaparte to an acquaintance, which was destined to have much influence on his future fate. A fine boy, of ten or twelve years old, presented himself at the [illegible] the General of the Interior [illegible] with a nature unusually [illegible] name to be Eugene [illegible] ci-devant [illegible], who, adhering to the revolutionary party, had been a General in the Republican service upon the Rhine, and falling under the causeless suspicion of the Committee of Public Safety, was delivered to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and fell by its sentence just four days before the overthrow of Robespierre. Eugene was come to request of Buonaparte, as General of the Interior, that his father's sword might be restored to him. The prayer of the young supplicant was as interesting as his manners were engaging, and Napoleon felt so much interest in him, that he was induced to cultivate the acquaintance of Eugene's mother, afterwards the Empress Josephine.

"This lady was a Creolian, the daughter of a planter in St. Domingo. Her name at full length was Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie. She had suffered her share of revolutionary miseries. After her husband, General Beauharnois, had been deprived of his command, she was arrested as a suspected person, and detained in prison till the general liberation, which succeeded the revolution of 9th Thermidor. While in confinement, Madame Beauharnois had formed an intimacy with a companion in distress, Fontenai, now Madame Tallien, from which she derived great advantages after her friend's marriage. With a remarkably graceful person, amiable manners, an inexhaustible fund of good-humour, Madame Beauharnois was formed to be an ornament to society. Barras, the Thermidorien hero, himself an ex noble, was fond of society, desirous of enjoying it on an agreeable scale, and of washing away the dregs which jacobinism had mingled with all the the dearest interests of life. He loved show, too, and pleasure, and might now indulge both without the risk of falling under the suspicion of incivism, which, in the reign of terror would have been incurred by any attempt to intermingle elegance with the enjoyments of social intercourse. At the apartments which he occupied, as one of the Directory, in the Luxemburg Palace, he gave its free course to his natural taste, and assembled an agreeable society of both sexes. Madame Tallien and her friend formed the soul of these assemblies, and it was supposed that Barras was not insensible to the charms of Madame Beauharnois,—a rumour which was likely to arise, whether with or without foundation.

"When Madame Beauharnois and General Buonaparte became intimate, the latter assures us, and we see no reason to doubt him, that although the lady was two or three years older than himself, * yet being still in the full bloom of beauty, and extremely agreeable in her manners, he was induced, solely by her personal charms, to make her an offer of his hand, heart, and fortunes,—little supposing, of course, to what a pitch the latter were to arise.

"Although he himself is said to have been a fatalist, believing in destiny and in the influence of his star, he knew nothing, probably, of the prediction of a negro sorceress, who, while Marie Joseph was but a child, prophe-

(*See second Supp[illegible]*)

"* There was an absurd debate about the spelling of the name, which became as trifles often do, a sort of party question. Buonaparte had disused the superfluous u which his father retained in the name, and adopted a more modern spelling. This was represented on one side as an attempt to bring his name more nearly to the French idiom; and, if it had been a matter of the last moment, the vowel was obstinately replaced in the name, by a class of writers who deemed it politic not to permit the successful General to relinquish the slightest mark of his Italian extraction, which was in every respect impossible for him either to conceal or to deny, even if he had nourished such an idea. In his baptismal register, his name is spelled Napoleon Bonaparte, though the father subscribes Carlo Buonaparte. The spelling seems to have been quite indifferent."

"* Buonaparte was then in his 26th year. Josephine gave herself in the marriage contract for 28."

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